The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,932—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare via Modane and Paris, will shortly be issued in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, at the following rates :—

First class.....Rs. 750.
Second class.....Rs. 400.

Return Tickets to and from London by the same route :—

AVAILABLE FOR THREE MONTHS.
First class.....Rs. 1,150.
Second class.....Rs. 600.

AVAILABLE FOR SIX MONTHS.
First class.....Rs. 1,250.
Second class.....Rs. 740.

The journey from Bombay to London by this route occupies 13 days.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

N B—The above arrangement will commence as soon as Quarantine is removed at Brindisi.
Bombay, 21st November, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

1883 Date	Steamer	Tons	H.P.	Captain. FRIDAY.
— 14th Dec.	Cathay.....	2983	500	W. M. Robbie
L. 21st ,,	Verona.....	3116	600	G. W. Atkinson
— 28th ,,	Bokhara...	2932	500	H. Weigheli
1884				
L. 4th Jan.	Nepaul	3536	600	H. Wyatt.
— 11th ,,	Lombardy .	2726	500	W. H. Mudie.
L. 18th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	4023	700	E. G. Stead.
— 25th ,,	Gwalior....	2139	500	M. de Horne.
L. 1st Feb.	Pekin.....	3900	600	A. Symons.
— 8th ,,	Surat.....	3442	530	C. R. Edwards.
L. 15th ,,	Hydaspes...	2984	500	G. Scrivener.
— 22nd ,,	Venetia....	2726	500	A. B. Daniell.
L. 29th ,,	Brindisi....	3547	550	J. Orman.
— 7th Mar.	Cathay.....	2983	500	W. M. Robbie.
L. 14th ,,	Assam.....	3038	500	S. F. Cole.
— 21st ,,	Lombardy..	2726	500	W. H. Mudie.
— 28th ,,	Glaucus....	41-6	750	W. B. Andrews.
— 4th April	Bokhara....	2932	500	H. Weigheli.
L. 11th ,,	Clyde.....	4174	750	E. M. Edmond.
— 18th ,,	Surat.....	3142	500	C. R. Edwards.
L. 25th ,,	Sutlej.....	4194	750	A. H. Johnson.
— 2nd May	Gwalior....	2733	500	M. de Horne.
L. 9th ,,	Thames....	4111	750	W. D. Anderson.
— 16th ,,	Cathay.....	2983	500	W. M. Robbie.
L. 23rd ,,	Rohilla....	3500	700	W. Barratt.
— 27th ,,	Venetia....	2726	500	A. B. Daniell.

L. Through steamers to London.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
BRINDISI.....	3552	550	J. Orman	..14th Dec.
ASSAM.....	3041	50=	E. Ashdown	..28th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, November 6, 1883.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS TO LIVERPOOL.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S. "CLAN DRUMMOND," 3,000 tons, 100 A. 1., Commander Beer, on or about 12th December, 1883.

S. S. "CLAN GRANT," 3,600 tons, 100 A. 1., Commander Campbell, on or about 26th December 1883.

Passage Money Rs. 450.

For futher particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th November, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 2th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..£ 500	Including	I Class ..£ 520	Including
II do.... 340	Wines.	II do. 350	Wines.
III do.... 150	With food.	III do. 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free ; under 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

S. S. SINGAPORE, to sail on or about the 15th Dec. 1883
S. S. RAFFAELE RUBATTINO on Tuesday 1st Jan. 1884
S. S. MANILA, on Friday..... 1st Feb. ,,
S. S. CHINA, on Saturday..... 1st Mar. ,,

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa, I Class Calais Route..£ 95 Brighton Route £ 20
,, ,, II do. do. .. 70 do. .. 48
From Naples, I do. do. .. 145 do. .. 100
,, ,, II do. do. .. 105 do. .. 73

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, November 2, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION, REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CHANDERNAGOR, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th December. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail).....1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe .....1st class ,, 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following are the probable sailings :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name.	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing About 1883.
s.s. BRITANNIA..	3,070	400	F. Blight.....	24th Dec.
s.s. NUBIA.....	3,550	500	T. Knox....26th Jan. 1884.	
s.s. PERSIA.....	3,550	500	R. Hutchison...6th Feb.	
s.s. ROUMANIA..	3,396	500	J. Harris.....15th ,,	

FOR MEDITERRANEAN. 1883.

s.s. AUSTRALIA. 2,250 470 Campbell..18th Dec.

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 7th Dec., 1883. Agents.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. Co. and other Lines, free of charge, and full particulars of Rates and Sailings furnished on application.

HAND-BOOKS for Homeward Passengers also supplied.

KING, KING AND CO.
August 1, 1883.

FLOWER SEEDS.

THE QUOTATIONS contained in our GENERAL CATALOGUE are hereby CANCELLED. REVISED PRICE-LIST of 160 varieties of choice Seeds suitable for cultivation in India will be furnished on application.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 20.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,899 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 12th December, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Cocoanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,450 tons, on TUESDAY, 11th December, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo and Bussrah, or the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

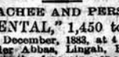
S. S. "EUPHRATES," 807 tons, on SATURDAY, 15th December, 1883, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th December, 1883. Agents.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., BOMBAY,

WATCHMAKERS TO THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,

WATCHMAKERS TO THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IMPORTANT TO  SHIP CAPTAINS.

Chronometers Cleaned,
Chronometers Repaired,
Chronometers Rated,*
Chronometers given on Hire,*
Sextants Adjusted
Index and Horizon Glasses Resilvered,
Agates Replaced in Compasses,
Barometer Tubes Replaced,
&c., &c.

Only the most experienced and thoroughly competent European Assistants employed in this branch, and all Repairs executed by us are guaranteed to be equal to best London workmanship.

* We take our Rates from an Astronomical Regulator of the highest standard, giving a mean variation of 1.4 seconds per month.

A few thoroughly reliable instruments with splendid Rates always ready for delivery.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

INDIAN TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING FORWARDING CUSTOM HOUSE, AND OVERLAND PARCELS AGENCY.
OFFICES—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO. have the honour to inform Residents at outstations that they are prepared to undertake the Landing, Shipping, Clearing, and Transiting Goods, Parcels, and Packages of all description, to and from all parts of the Globe, with economy and speedy despatch ;—Engagements of Passages—General Supplies for Mess and Domestic Consumption and Agency Business generally.

N. V. C. & Co. having had considerable experience in this special Branch of Business, can with confidence tender their services to the public.

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a CONSIGNMENT of SEVERAL HUNDRED ALBUMS. NEWEST DESIGNS and LATEST NOVELTIES.

Purchasers should avail themselves of an early opportunity to inspect this HANDSOME SELECTION.

Prices from Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 100 cash.

The largest stock of FANCY GOODS in India now on view at TREACHER AND CO.'S FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

TREACHER'S
NEW FAMILY ALBUM

To contain 12 Cabinet Pictures, bound in calf, Rs. 8-8 each, Cash.

To contain 24 Cabinet Pictures bound in morocco leather,
From Rs. 11. to Rs. 15 each, Cash.

To contain 48 Cabinet Pictures bound in morocco leather,
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 20 each, Cash.

The largest and choicest Stock of Leather Goods in India, on sale.

TREACHER'S
NEW CREMATIC ALBUMS
ILLUSTRATING
OLD CHINA ART.

Title-page : Hungarian.
1. Rouen, 17th century.
2. Japanesque.
3. Sèvres, 18th century.
4. Dresden.
5. Vienna, 18th century.
6. Arabian, 14th century.
7. Dutch, 16th century.
8. Chinese.
9. Indian.
10. Italian, 16th century.
11. Spanish, 17th century.
12. English (modern).

Royal quarto size, bound in morocco leather, and to contain 20 Cabinet and 58 Carte-de-Visite Photos at

Rs. 35, 40 and 48 Cash.

Albums and Leather Goods of every description on sale.

TREACHER & CO.'S
ALEXANDRA ALBUM,

Beautifully illustrated with 13 choice Plates of Flowers, Birds and Foliage and to contain Cabinet and Carte-de-Visite Photos.

Bound in morocco leather, Royal quarto size.
At Rs. 18, 20 and 25 each, cash.

PRESENTATION ALBUMS,

For Cabinet and Carte-de-Visite Photos, beautifully bound in rich Russia leather

Rs. 45-0, 55-0 and 60-0 each, cash.

TREACHER & CO.'S
"BRITISH ARMY" ALBUM.

Beautifully Illustrated with 13 choice Plates, designed by Norie. They are a most spirited set of sketches, representing *every arm of the Service*, in *the Field*, in *Camp*, and on *Parade*.

First comes the Saluting Point, with the Commander-in-Chief and his Staff ; another leaf shows a Troop of Hussars cantering across a plain ; another page is devoted to the Life Guards and the Blues, and the three Regiments of Foot Guards also have a page to themselves. Baggage Guard on the line of march in Zululand ; a Working Party of the Royal Engineers ; the Mauvais quart d'heure which the Egyptians had with Sir Drury Lowe and the heavies at Kassassin ; an Outpost of Indian Troops at the foot of an Afghan Pass ; a Party of the Rifle Brigade extended in skirmishing order ; the Transport Service in Afghanistan, are subjects of other sketches.

Bound in morocco leather,
from Rs. 45 to Rs. 55 each, cash.
Bound in Russia leather,
from Rs. 55 to Rs. 65 each, cash.

GRANITE ALBUMS.

Royal quarto size, bound in morocco leather,
Rs. 16, cash.
Small size 9½ by 8, Rs. 12-8, cash.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

NOTICE!!!!!!

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, having been APPOINTED the SOLE EXCLUSIVE AGENTS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for

MESSRS. F. GIESLER AND CO.,

are in a position, by special arrangement, to supply their Champagne, expressly prepared for India, with "For India" Brand, on the following advantageous terms :—

Giesler's "For India," their finest Brand.....Cash per doz. Qts. Rs. 50 0
Do. do. do. ..... ,, do. Pts. ,, 26 8

Messrs. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the leading Champagne Houses is thoroughly established in every market of the world, and is due to the great care and attention bestowed on the selection and preparation of their Wines.

TREACHER & CO. have, therefore, the fullest confidence in bringing this Brand more prominently to the notice of Wine-consumers in India, believing it to be unequalled by any other imported.

Special terms for quantities to Messes, Clubs, Traders, and Co-operative Societies.

OBSERVE!!!!!!

THE SPECIALLY APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR MESSRS. GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE ARE

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., LIMITED,

BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS AND NEWSAGENTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS OF

DRUGS, Patent Medicines, Wines, Spirits, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Chemical and Scientific Apparatus, Fancy Articles, etc., etc., etc.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY DISPENSED.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENTS:
MEADOW-STREET AND HUMMUM-STREET, FORT,
AND
OPPOSITE JUMAH MUSJID.
POONA ESTABLISHMENT:
EAST-STREET.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMABY.

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THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
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Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Clinometers.
Spirit Levels.
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Dry Water-colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.
Oil-colours in Tubes.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.
Moist do.
Oil-colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.
Camel-hair Pencils.

Siberian Pencils.
Sable-hair Pencils.
Hog-hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
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Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Prepared Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.

Palettes, Slabs, &c.
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Dippers, &c.
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Crayons.
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ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS UPON APPLICATION.
*** ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER AND COMPANY, Ld.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

UNMOUNTED, 8 by 6½, Rs. 15 PER DOZEN, 100 FOR Rs. 100.

THE series consist of over 500 Views of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Benares Jubbulpore, Lucknow Cawnpore, Agra, Gobardhun, Bindrabund, Futtipore-Sikri, Delhi, Umritsur, Lahore, Gwalior Simla, Murree, Kashmir, Himmalayas, Kulu, Spiti, Punjab, Umballa District, Saugor, Ahmedabad Poona, Nassick, Trichinopoly, Conjeveram, Trickalecoondrum, Mahavellipore, Tirupetty, Ajanta Karlee, Khandalla, Matheran, Bassein, Hoshungadad, Borhanpore, Mandhatta Pachmarhi, &c.

Lists on application.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.

FOR COLD WEATHER WEAR.

THORPE AND CO.,

HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival of the following New Goods :—

RUGS, MAUDS AND BLANKETS.

REAL ARCTIC EIDER DOWN QUILTS. ENGLISH FEATHER, EIDER DOWN AND HORSE-HAIR PILLOWS.
WARM GLOVES AND MITTS.
CARDIGAN JACKETS.
WARM UNDER CLOTHING.
OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS,
SCOTCH CHEVIOT SUITINGS,
UNSHRINKABLE FLANNELS
FOR
SHIRTS AND SLEEPING SUITS.

	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Warm Rugs	20	0		
Austrian Rugs	33	0		
Real Scotch Mauds	from 20	0	to 35	0
Real Whitney Blankets, White or Scarlet	per pair 24	0		
Eider Down Quilts	each from 25	0	to 30	0
Do. Carriage Pillows	each 6	8	to 8	8
Do. Pillows	,, 9	8		
Feather best Pillows	,, 8	8		
Horse-Hair Pillows	,, 8	8		
Best Wove Flannel Sleeping Suits	each 16	0		
Best Wove Flannel Shirts	,, 8	8		
Warm Gloves	pair 1	8	to 2	8
Kid gloves lined	,, 0	0	to 4	0

	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Warm Mitts	pair 2	4		
Cardigan Jackets Hand-Knitted	10	0	to 12	8
Warm Mufflers	2	0	to 3	0
Real Scotch Lambs' Wool Vest	each 5	8	to 6	8
Real Scotch Lambs' Wool Pants	,, 5	8	to 6	8
Stout Brown Merino Vests	,, 7	8		
Do. Pants	pair 7	8	to	8
Lambs' Wool Socks, very Warm. per doz.	25	0		
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Half Hose. per doz.	30	0		
Warm Overcoats	28	0	to 45	0
Ulsters, very Warm	40	0		
Warm Cheviot Suits	from 28	0	to 40	

THORPE AND CO.,

TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

MEDOWS AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

DIAMOND HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
DIAMOND CLUSTER	RINGS.
DIAMOND SOLITAIRE	RINGS
RUBY HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
EMERALD HALF-HOOP	RINGS.

WEDDING PRESENTS, GOLD OR SILVER.

NEW AND REVISED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

1, East-street, POONA. 43, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY

A PIANO FOR RS. 280 CASH !!!

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

BIJOU OR STUDENT'S PIANO.

CASE IS OF SOLID WOOD (no Veneer), specially selected to stand the Indian climate.
EBONIZED AND GOLD OR PLAIN MAHOGANY.
INTERIOR—Solid complete Iron Frame, with horizontal stringing.
ACTION is of the most simple kind, less liable to get out of order than the complicated actions generally sold with the more expensive Pianos ; and should it in travelling or moving be disarranged, an amateur can easily remedy the defect. It is of the best material, secured throughout.
Tone and Touch are excellent.

COMPASS—Five Octaves (C to C) sufficient for the performance of accompaniments to Vocal Music, and of most Music arranged for the Piano.

Unnecessary expense in ornamentation has been spared. Durability and moderate price are the chief points studied in the manufacture of this Piano ; and we can confidently state that for price and quality this Piano is without a rival in the Indian market.

SIZE—Length, 3ft. 3in.; height, 3ft. 7in.; depth from back to front, 1ft. 10in. Weight, about 160lbs.

Price Rs. 320, Packed.

NEW PIANOS, each at...	Rs. 300, 450, 600, 650, 750, 850, 900, 1,750.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS	from Rs. 300 to Rs. 750.
HARMONIUMS	from Rs. 100 to Rs. 800.
AMERICAN ORGANS	from Rs. 120 to Rs. 750.

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, POST-FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., 21, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIGHT PILSENER BEER,

BOTTLED at the Brewery specially for TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited, and highly recommended as THE BEST LIGHT BEER in the Indian Market.

Quarts, Rs. 5-8 per doz., Cash.
Pints, ,, 3-12 ,, ,,

This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

TREACHER and COMPANY Ld.,
BOMBAY, AND BYCULLA.

TREACHER & CO.'S
NAUTICAL ALBUM

Beautifully illustrated with the following plates :—
1. H. R. H. The Prince of Wales' Crown, Plume, and Yachts.
2. Frigates, old and new class.
3. Foreign Boats.
4. Alphabetical Flags of the Royal Navy.
5. "Sunbeam," R. Y. S., Side lights, patent Log, &c.
6. The Last Three-decker and Last Ironclad.
7. Racing Yachts.
8. H. M. S. "Agincourt" Seaweed, &c.
9. Brig, Capstan, Knots, &c.
10. Commercial Code of Signals.
11. Turret Ship, Fuzes.
12. Fishing Boats.

Bound in morocco leather, Royal quarto size and to contain Cabinet, Promenade, Carte-de-Visite and Miniature Photos at

Rs. 25, 30 and 36 each Cash.
Bound in Russia leather
From Rs. 40 to Rs. 56.
Bound in calf
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 40.

TREACHERS & CO.'S
NEW ALBUM
"THE GROSVENOR,"

which has twelve beautifully illuminated leaves and title page, and is bound in Morocco leather, padded.

Royal quarto size, and to contain Cabinet and Carte de Visite photos.

Rs. 18 cash.

CABINET ALBUMS

To contain 12 Cabinet Pictures, Rs. 8-8, cash.
To contain 24 Cabinet Pictures, from Rs. 11-0 to Rs. 15-0, cash.
To contain 48 Cabinet Pictures, from Rs. 15-0 to Rs. 20-0, cash.
Albums of every description on sale.

LANDSCAPE ALBUMS
FOR VIEWS OF INDIA.

Half bound Cloth and Roan, to contain 56 views, size
14 by 10 ..... Rs. 6 0 cash
16 by 12 ..... 9 0 ,,
17 by 14 ..... 15 0 ,,
Half bound Cloth and Morocco, to contain 80 views.
11 by 9 ..... Rs. 7 8 cash
17 by 14 ..... 22 8 ,,
Bound in Roan, to contain 80 views.
14 by 10 ..... Rs. 12 8 cash
Bound in Morocco, to contain 80 views.
12 by 9½ ..... Rs. 15 0 cash
16 by 12 ..... 29 0 ,,
17 by 14 ..... 38 0 ,,
Bound in Checkered Persian, to contain 60 views.
12 by 9½ ..... Rs. 10 8 cash
14 by 10½ ..... 15 0 ,,

Portrait Albums for Cabinet and Carte de Visite Photos and Fancy Leather Goods of every description on sale.

TREACHER'S
RENAISSANCE ALBUM.

Illustrated with 52 Choice Plates of Early English Art for Cabinet and Carte de Visite Photos.

Royal Quarto size, bound in Morocco Leather, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40. Bound in Russia Leather, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 56.

Albums and Leather Goods of every description on sale.

TREACHER'S
BELGRAVIA ALBUMS.

Prettily Illustrated with 12 Choice Plates of Birds, Butterflies, Roses, Foliage, &c., &c.

Bound in Morocco Leather, Royal Quarto size, Rs. 18 Cash.

TREACHER'S
FERN ALBUMS
FOR
Carte de visite and Cabinet Photos, beautifully illustrated with 13 grand plates illustrating about 70 different kinds of British and foreign Ferns.

Royal Quarto size, Bound in Morocco leather, from Rs. 29 to Rs. 45.
Bound in Russia leather, from Rs. 40 to 70.

OUR
ISLAND HOME ALBUM.
(Registered.)

Containing nine Chromo Lithographed pages, illustrating the Floral, Landscape, and Marine beauties of our country.

Royal Quarto size, Bound in Morocco leather, and to contain Cabinet and Carte de Visite Photos, Rs. 25 Cash.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S FANS.
From Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 30.

Fancy Leather Goods and Fans of every description on sale by
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BPCULLA, AND POONA.

BEERS AND STOUT,
OF GUARANTEED QUALITY.
STOCKED BY TREACHER AND COMPANY LIMITED.

	Cash prices. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
PILSENER BEER, bottled at the Brewery for this Company only, and specially suited for India	5 8	3 12
VIENNA BEER, by Dreher	6 4	4 2
BASS' BEER, by Foster and Son.....	5 12	3 12
Do. "L. G. A." do.	5 12	3 12
BASS' BEER, by Stone and Son	5 12	3 12
Do. "L. G. A." do.	5 12	3 12

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GUINNESS'S, by Moline and Co...	5 12	3 12
Do. by Foster and Sons...		
Do. by Burke and Co..		
DEVONSHIRE CIDER, by Foster and Son	7 8	5 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, AND BYCULLA.

THE
DEWAN'S PICKLE,
ANOTHER SUPPLY RECEIVED.

A CONDIMENT of rare excellence ; prepared under state supervision from the choicest Indian Fruits. The most delicious combination yet produced. As an adjunct to Meat, Fowl, Fish, Curries, Pilaus, Macaronis, &c., &c., it cannot be equalled, imparting an exquisite zest to the plainest food and reviving the most jaded appetite.

Per Jar, Re. 1.

SOLE AGENTS,
KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

LADIES'
ELASTIC BELTS

IN a great variety of patterns and of every size.

BAYLEY'S LATEST PRIZE MEDAL BELT.
ALL SILK ELASTIC BELTS.
SILK ELASTIC AND WHALEBONE.
SILK ELASTIC LACING.
BELTS OF JEAN, COTTON, ELASTIC AND OTHER MATERIALS.

LADIES' SANITARY TOWELS,
Per packet of 1 doz., Re. 1-8.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MITHOFF'S HYGROSCOPES,

NEW and delicate instruments for indicating the aqueous saturation of the atmosphere. They are of eminent utility to industrialists, scientific men, and physicians.

		Rs. a.
4"	Dial, Ordinary Frame	Rs. 15 0
5"	do., Lacquered Brass do.	,, 22 8
5"	do., do. do. do. with Thermometer, in Oak	,, 30 0
5"	do., Lacquered Brass, with Aneroid and Thermometer, in Oak.	,, 45 0
12"	do., Nickel Watch Frame	,, 22 8

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THERMOMETERS.

	Rs. a.
On Polished Boxwood Frames, Rs. 2-0, 4-0 and	6 8
Metal Scales in Japanned Tin Frames..... Rs. 2-8, 3-12 and	3 4
Pocket Thermometers..... Rs. 5 and	6 8
Pedestal with Glass shades..... Rs. 8, 9-4 and	10 0
Self-Registering, Maximum..... Rs. 7, 9 and	20 0
Do. Minimum... Rs. 4, 6, 10 and	36 0
Do. Maximum and Minimum combined..... Rs. 8 and	20 0
Chemical Thermometers, to 350° and 600°...	6 0
Clinical or Fever Thermometers.....	6 0
Wet and Dry Bulb, the pair.....	15 0

HYGROMETERS.

Mithoff's Metalic Spiral. Of the greatest utility to Industrialists, Scientific Men, and Physicians..... Rs. 15, 22-8, 30 and	45 0

ANEROIDS.

In great variety..... Rs. 22, 30, 36, 45 and	65 0
Do. self-Registering, with Charts.....	80 0

MERCURIAL BAROMETERS.

Marine, in Rosewood	65 0
Hall, with Thermometer, in Oak.....	100 0
OZONOMETER GAUGES.....	10 8
ANEMOMETERS.—Approved Form.....	95 0
RAIN GAGES.—Accurate and Capacious.....	10 0

All the above instruments are thoroughly trustworthy. Details will be found in the Company's Price Lists, supplied on application.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE FIRST-CLASS steamer CROMA, Captain Cave, 3,500 tons, 350 H. P., will sail as above on or about the 14th December, 1883.

She has first-class accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

An early application is necessary.

Fare Rs. 350 only.

For passages, apply to Captain Cave or to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th December, 1883.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s. s. OTHELLO, ARRIVED from Hull and Antwerp, are hereby requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th Dec., 1883.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation, as already advertised, will be held here on MONDAY, the 10th December, 1883, at 3 p.m.

SORABJI NAVAROJI COOPER,
Acting Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and
Secretary, Town Council.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, 8th Dec., 1883.

FOR SALE (to close an account) FIVE (or any less number) £100 DEBENTURES of the N.-W. PROVINCES and OUDH ICE COMPANY, Limited, bearing interest at the rate of 8 (eight) per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly in gold, at the Head Office in Leadenhall-street, London. Price, Rs. 1,300 EACH. Apply to the "Owner," care of Delhi Bank, Delhi.

1ST BOMBAY LANCERS MARCHING "en route" to Quetta. In continuation of former notice, the Regiment will be at the undermentioned places on the dates specified, viz. :—

Bhawulpore, 24th and 25th Dec.
Mithankote, 4th Jan.
Rojan, 8th Jan.
Sibi, 22rd Jan.

Letters, &c., are requested to be addressed accordingly.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have appointed the following days for the purpose of BALLOTING for the ELECTION of the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY CHAIRMAN of the Chamber for the year 1884 :—MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 17th and 18th instant.—For the election of Chairman. WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 19th and 20th instant.—For the election of Deputy Chairman.

The ballot-box will be open at the office of the Chamber from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. on each of these days.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Secretary

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, Dec. 8, 1883.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

RECEIVED per S.S. "MOUNT LEBANA," a bran new handsome circular-fronted double-seated BROUGHAM, expressly built for this climate, by E. Hil's and Sons, of London.

Do. do. VICTORIA with removeable driving box.

One English-built LANDAU, canoe-shape, received per s. s. Ethiopia.

An English-built LANDAU, by Peter and Son, in very good order.

One DOG-CART with removeable hood, in very good order.

One set of four-in-hand HARNESS, German-silver mounting.

Sets of double and single HARNESSES.

Fresh stock of best Mocca COFFEE in bundles of 7 and 14 lbs.

Two miniature circular-fronted BROUGHAMS, very light, suitable for one or pair of horses.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

TEMPLE BAR.
GRAND CAFE AND RESTAURANT.
BILLIARDS!!!

The Billard Room is the most spacious and best provided in Bombay.

BREAKFASTS.
SUPPERS. TIFFINS. SUPPERS.
DINNERS.

Refreshments ready at all hours.

WINES, BEERS and SPIRITS, of the very best brands only, kept in stock.

WHISKIES of all the favorite blends.

The coolest and pleasantest resort in Bombay.

EDMUND FUCHS,
Manager

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,

BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS, AND NEWSAGENTS,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. as.
Bradshaw's Continental Guide for Nov. 1883	2 4
Battle Stories from English and European History; by W. H. D. Adams	3 4
Battles with the Sea; by R. M. Ballantyne	1 8
By Sheer Pluck; by G. A. Henty	3 4
Cicero O'Malley; by J. Lever	3 0
Chatter Box for 1883	3 4
City in the Sea	3 4
Clinical Notes on Cancer; by H. L. Snow	2 4
Dolly's Own Story; by L. C. Skey	1 0
English as She is Spoke	0 10
Essays on Diet; by F. W. Newman	1 4
First Book of Euclid made Easy for Beginners; by W. Howards	3 4
Friends and Lovers; by A. Thomas	2 4
God and the Man; by R. Buchanan	2 4
Hints in Sickness, where to go and what to do; by H. C. Burdett	1 0
His Sombre Rivals; by E. P. Roe	0 10
King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table; by H. Frith	2 4
Laws Concerning Public Health; by W. R. Smith	19 12
Little Old Man of Batignolles; by E. Gaboriau	0 10
Macaria; by A. J. E. Wilson	1 4
Margaret Fuller; by J. W. Howe	2 4
Marjorie's Probation; by J. S. Ranking	2 4
Moral Education; by P. Prescott	1 8
Object Lesson Book, and how to give them; by G. Recks	2 4
Only a Girl; by C. A. Jones	2 4
Pharaohs and their People; by E. Birkley	3 4
Phyllida; by F. Marryat	1 4
Pictorial Records of Remarkable Events in the History of the World	3 12
Prairie Hunter; by Captain Flack	1 4
Red Cross, and other stories; by Luigi	3 4
Ward and Lock's Self Instructor	0 10
Chip by Chip; by E. J. Worboise	3 4
Benlah; by A. J. E. Wilson	1 4
Childe Chappie's Pilgrimage; by E.J. Milliken	0 10
Collected Essays on the Prevention of Pauperism; by Rev. W. L. Blackley	0 10
Cornish Stories; by M. G. Pearse	1 8
Fate of Castle Lowengard; by E. Stuart	3 0
Friends, Though Divided; by G. A. Henty	3 4
From Powder Monkey to Admiral; by W. H. G. Kingston	3 4
George Washington; by W. M. Thayer	3 4
Golden Shaft; by C. Gibbon	2 4
Growth of the English Colonies; by S. M. Sitwell	1 0
Head of Medusa; by G. Fleming	1 4
Hetty Gray; by O. Mulholland	1 8
How it all Came Round; by L. T. Meade	3 4
Inez; by A. J. E. Wilson	1 4
In the Pond on the Hill; by Miss J. Young	1 4
Little Loo; by W. C. Russell	3 12
London Town	3 4
Lucile; by P. Meredith	2 4
Luther; by J. A. Froude	0 10
Madge's Mistake; by A. E. Armstrong	1 0
March Hares and Their Friends; by A. S. Gibson	1 8
Memories of Seventy Years	4 12
Our Sceptered Isle; by A. MacDonald	2 4
Out-of-the-Way Places; by E. Stuart	1 4
Patriot Martyr	1 0
Paul Foster's Daughter; by D. Cook	1 4
Picked up at Sea; by J. C. Hutcheson	3 4
Poppies and Pansies; by E. Marshall	3 4
Story of Roland; by J. Baldwin	3 12
True Blue; by W. H. G. Kingston	2 4
Wigwam and the War-Path; by A. R. Hope	3 4
Wings of Courage and the Cloud-Spinner; by Mrs. Corbran	1 4
Winning an Empire; by G. Stebbing	3 4
With Clive in India; by G. A. Henty	3 12

CHRISTMAS NUMBERS, ALMANACKS AND ANNUALS.

Good Words Christmas Number	0 6
Grant's Christmas Number	0 10
Sunday Magazine Christmas Number	0 6
Bow Bells Almanack	0 6
Cassel's Almanack	0 6
Greenaway's Almanack	0 6
Illustrated London Almanack	0 10
Rimmell's Scented Almanack	0 10
Raphael's Almanack	0 8
Zadkiel's Almanack	0 8
Zadkiel's Astronomical Ephemeries	0 8
Diprose's Annual	0 12
Hood's Comic Annual	0 10
Judy's Annual	0 10
Miss Braddon's Annual	0 10

NEW FRENCH NOVELS.

Contes D'Antonme; by L. De Ronchaud	2 4
John Bull et Son Ile; by Max O'Rell	2 4
La Perle Noire Sophia; by A. Belot	2 0
La Semaine Des Quatre Jeudis; by A. Second	0 10
Le Baillon; by A. J. Dalsenne	2 4
Le Mariage De Bruno Galli; by T. Beatzon	2 0
Les Vieillards de Paris; by A. Corthey	3 4
Reine De Beaute; by A. Belot	2 0

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOOKSELLERS AND POO

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES combine all latest real improvements with a simplicity far exceeding other machines. They sew the lock-stitch, from the finest muslin to the thickest leather. They are complete with all accessories for different classes of work. For cash or on hire. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Chief Office in India, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar ready laid, at very moderate rates. Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

THE SUPERB and EXCELLENT QUALITIES OF MORTON, MAJU & CO.'S KANGRA VALLEY TEAS from Col. Hawes and Halta Gardens enable them to hold their own against all keen competition and reduction of prices of Teas from ordinary gardens.

WANTED, a BAROUCHE, or MAIL-PHAETON, second-hand, in good order. Address, stating price, &c., to "A. Z," *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, on board S.S. OTHELLO, Prince's Dock, a handsome, well-bred PUG DOG. Apply on board.

125° and 150° Fire-test KEROSINE OIL for SALE. Apply to THARIA TOPAN, or the GODOWN-KEEPER, at Mazagon.

TO LET QUARTERS, adapted for two European Families, with separate Roofs and Entrances. Rents Rs. 60 and 40. Address "K.," care of this paper.

JUST RECEIVED, Fancy Angolas, Scotch Cheviots, Homespuns, Serges, Cashmeres for Sacque Coat and Trousers Rs. 20 to 25. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Hummum-street.

VICTORIA, with single HARNESS and bay ARAB HORSE, FOR SALE. Price Rs. 1,100. Apply to Mr. BARKER, Victoria Hotel, Esplanade.

WEDDING and Birth-day presents. An inspection is invited, of the magnificent stock of Silver and Electro-plated goods in new designs.—Fernandes and Co., Chemists.

WANTED for an up-country factory, a thoroughly competent ENGINEER, address "M." care of *Bombay Gazette*.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Just received, a small parcel of these celebrated Cigars, direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland.

J. NEUBERG, 5, Meadow-street.

GLOVES.—Ladies' Tan Driving Gloves, Rs. 3-4 for 2 buttons. Gent's Tan Gloves, Rs. 3-8 for 2 buttons. These are soft and fresh. Just arrived.—Badham, Pile and Co., Limited.

CIDER "Apple Brand" bottled by Robert Porter & Co. Quarts Rs. 6; Pints Rs. 4 per dozen. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

THE Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Six Millions Pounds Sterling and the Revenue exceeds £876,000 per annum.

JUST RECEIVED Japanese Satin Embroidered Hanging Screens; Muslin Screens with Birds and Flower and other Curiosities. F. C. KHARAS, 30, Apollo-street

HOT PATTIES, Ice-creams, Tea, Coffee, Biscuits of sorts, Pastry, Cakes, Iced Drinks, &c., &c., at Tea and Coffee House, Bell Lane, Fort.

INDIAN JEWELLERY AND SHAWLS.—Good selection of Indian Footkaries for Purdah, Old curiosities, Indian and Persian. Jeypur Enamelled and Jem Jewellery and Silver Work of all kinds HURJEE MULL and Co., next to SOUNDY and Co.

WANTED, a European BAND MASTER, a Kneller Hallman preferred. Apply stating terms and enclosing testimonials to the Band President, 25th Bo. Light Infantry, Bhuj, Cutch.

FANCY PRESENTS for Ladies and Gentlemen Ladies' Cutlery Cases, Union Inkstands, Card Cases, Musical Albums, Jewel Boxes, Continenta Desks from Rs. 15 to Rs. 50.—BARTON & Co., Limited.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to Mr. Atmaram Vithul, Head Clerk Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay.

NEW ARRIVALS.—Gent's Linen Collars, Cuffs Scarfs, Neckties, Braces, Shooting-hats, Helmets, Fel Hats in all shapes and qualities. John Mahomed & Co., 19, Meadow-st.

FOR SALE, 2 Artist Proofs of GUSTAVE DORE'S PICTURES (in gilt frames), "CHRIS LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," "THE DREAM OF PILATE'S WIFE." Price Rs. 200 each. For particulars, apply to "F. G.," Ahmednuggur.

NOTICES.

YARN-DYED KHAKEE DRILL

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, Cawnpore, have now a large stock of the above material of the fastest possible colour and of the regulation shade. AGENTS IN BOMBAY,

RS. BELL, BRANDENBURG

KODANAAD ESTATES,
NEILGHERRY HILLS.

TRADE KTE in a triangle. MARK.

AWARDED Gold Medal, two Silver Medals five First prizes and seven Diplomas.

This fine TEA in all varieties and priced very low is to be had only of

Messrs. BOLTON & Co.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

NOTICE.

THE GREAT EASTERN HOTEL COMPANY, CALCUTTA.

THE general expectation of a large influx of European and Colonial Strangers into Calcutta almost necessitated the Company raising their charges very materially. As this expectation is clearly not to be realised, the Company have the pleasure to notify that they revert from TO-DAY to their USUAL RATES for the cold season, namely, Rs. 7 per diem.

Calcutta, 1st December, 1883.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, for the sale of the COTTON WASTE of the Coorla Mill for one year, from 1st January, 1884.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned,

B. & A. HORMARJEE,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 6th December, 1883.

STANDARD RETIREMENT POLICIES.

FIFTY POUNDS A YEAR FROM AGE 50.

SCHEME supplies an excellent Savings Fund for retirement.

Subscriptions at young ages very small

Form simple. No Medical Examinations. No restrictive conditions. Full particulars on application to SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay. *Applicants are particularly requested to state date of birth.*

HORSES! HORSES! Arrival of Arab Horses per s.s. Assyria from Bussorah.

Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect the Second and Fresh Batch of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, and Galloways, &c. Imported by well-known Dealer Shaik Jasim bin Fud.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co.

No. 505, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay October 13, 1883.

KHAKI FOR THE ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.

THE Attention of Contractors is invited to the Advertisement of this Office in the *Fort Saint George Gazette*, dated 13th November, 1883, page 1357, Part II., calling for TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 3,00,000 Yards DRILL KHAKI, country-made, samples whereof can be had on application.

Amount of earnest-money required ..... Rs. 2,930
" of security " ..... " 11,715
Present rate Rs. 0 6 3 per yard delivered free at Madras

A. E. SEARLES, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.

Army Clothing Dept., Madras, 17th November, 1883.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,

EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY

CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE
INDIAN ECHO,

THE CHEAPEST weekly in India, has the largest circulation (UPWARDS OF SIX THOUSAND) of all papers conducted in English. Annual subscription inclusive of postage Rupees two only.

For single insertion 4 Anas per line. Contract rates highly favourable. For particulars, apply to the

MANAGER,
2, Mirzapore street, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

T. DREWET, M.E.,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY,
MECHANICAL DRAWING, TRACING, &C.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED,
MACHINERY, &C., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
WORK INSPECTED DURING PROGRESS,
HEAVY MACHINERY LANDED AND FORWARDED.
Mills and Factories of all kinds estimated and contracted
AGENTS FOR
Charles Jones, successor to the late J. Hodgart, invento of HODGART'S PRESSES,
Messrs. Thwaites Brothers, Engineers, Vulcan Works, Bradford, Yorkshire.
Armitage's Vegetative, for removing or preventing scale and corrosion in Boilers.
MANGANITE PAINTS.
Universal non-conductant, for preventing loss of heat by radiation from exposed surfaces.
PENDULOUS DONKEY ENGINE.
26, Apollo-street.

SOUNDY AND CO., LD.

PRICE LIST OF
AMERICAN ORGANS.

LA PETITE.—Black walnut case with ebonized Pilasters; Black Walnut Ornaments; Heel Plates and Toe Irons to prevent Wear and Chafing.

This Organ, being slightly under the ordinary size, will be found convenient where space is valuable; and being strongly constructed, will stand usage of which more elaborate cases will not admit.

Style A, Price Rs. 300.

Five Octaves, Five Stops—Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Vox Humana, Dulcet and Knee Swell.

Style B, Price Rs. 350.

Five Octaves, Seven Stops—Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Dulcet, Vox Humana, Bass Coupler, Treble Coupler and Knee Swell.

Style C, Price Rs. 400.

Five Octaves, Nine Stops—Principal, Hautboy, Flute, Violina, Diapason, Dulciana, Vox Humana, Echo, Dulcet and Knee Swell.

THE ALBION.—Solid black walnut case, Panels of French Burr, Handsome Extension Top, with DOUBLE MUSIC FOLIO.

Price Rs. 450.

Five Octaves, Nine Stops—Principal, Hautboy, Flute Violina, Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Dulcet, Vox Humana, and Patent Grand Organ and Knee Swells.

THE IMPERIAL.—The case is constructed with brilliantly-figured walnut. For the promotion of enjoyment in the home circle, there is no resource so pure or unfailing as music. THE IMPERIAL ORGANS are especially adapted to meet this want, from their varied powers, and quick, responsive touch.

Price Rs. 600.

Five Octaves; Sub-Bass and Octave Coupler. Thirteen Stops—Flute, Dulciana, Echo, Celeste, Clarionet, La Brilliante, Principal, Diapason, Dulcet, Hautboy, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Coupler, and patent Grand Organ and Knee Swell.

MASON AND HAMLIN'S STUDENT ORGAN, Pannelled front and ends, with engraved gold bronze ornamentation. Four and a half octaves, six stops. Bass Diapason, 8 ft., Viola 4 ft., Viola Dolce, 4 ft., Treble Melodia 8 ft., Flute, 4 ft., Tremulent knee swell. Having Four sets of reeds, two of two and a half octaves each and two of two octaves each. Price, Rs. 400.

MASON AND HAMLIN'S "UNIVERSAL ORGAN," Five octaves, thirteen stops, Bass Diapason, 8 ft., Dulciana, 8 ft., Viola, 4 ft., Viola Dolce, 4 ft., Treble Melodia, 8ft., Clarabella, 8ft., Oboe, 8ft., Clarionet, 8ft., Voix Celeste, 8ft. Tremulant, Forte I, Forte II, Full Organ (*Knee Stop*). Having four sets of reeds, of two-and-a-half octaves each. Price, Rs. 475.

THE SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGAN. It has eight stops, namely: Diapason, Dulciana, Principal, Flute, Melodia, Principal, Forte, Diapason Forte and Knee Swell. Price Rs. 500.

THE SMITH AMERICAN ORGAN COMPANY'S CEDAR and WALNUTWOOD ORGANS FOR TROPICAL CLIMATES. The case is made from the finest selected wood, and is put together without depending on glue. No portion of the case or works can come apart from the action of dampness. Even the ivory veneers of the keys are fastened by metallic pins. The screws and fastenings of all kinds are of brass and copper. No iron is used except for certain levers which are not easily injured. The whole can be tightly closed against dust and against insects. No instrument of the kind has been made heretofore with so many excellencies, and none with such a handsome appearance, when the necessities of the case are considered. Organs with 5 octaves, without stops, Rs. 325; Organs with 5 octaves and 4 stops, Rs. 360; Organs with 5 octaves and 7 stops, Rs. 400.

HARMONIUMS.—We have a large and carefully selected STOCK of HARMONIUMS of the VERY BEST DESCRIPTION, from the BEST MAKERS.

THE CHOIR HARMONIUM.—Small Oak unpolished Harmonium, with bronzed Handles and turned Columns, two Foot-blowers and four Octaves; suitable for Choir practice.

Rs. 100.

THE SCHOOL HARMONIUM.—Solid Oak with 5 octaves of notes (full Harmonium compass,) two F-ot-blowers, and Expression Stop. Bronzed Handles and turned Columns. Any music can be performed on this instrument, and being light and portable, it is well adapted for District use.

Rs. 130.

THE CHAPEL HARMONIUM.—With 7 Stops. This instrument is capable of great expression, is powerful, and well adapted for service in Chapels or small Churches. In plain oak case, with turned Columns and bronzed Handles. Rs. 225.

If French polished, Rs. 240.

DRAWING-ROOM HARMONIUM.—In plain Oak Case, with turned Columns and bronzed Handles, two Foot-blowers, 5 octaves, 10 stops.

These are very sweet-toned instruments, and well adapted for Drawing-room use or for Church purposes Rs. 350.

French-polished Case, Rs 375.

THE ARTIST'S HARMONIUM.—With 14 Stops, is of great power and variety of tone, and is fitted with knee swell: in plain oak Case, with turned Columns and bronzed Handles. Rs. 450.

French-polished Case, Rs. 485.

THE CHURCH HARMONIUM, with 16 Stops. This is a very powerful instrument, the combination of stops makes it equally suited for a large Church or a Drawing-room. In plain oak Case. Rs. 550.

French-polished and dark mouldings, Rs. 600.

A large stock of Organs and Harmoniums not here enumerated, always kept in stock to select from.

Full descriptions with Illustrations furnished o application.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GOOD BURMAH TEAK.

Under instruction from the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Gun Carriage Factory—

41 good logs of Burmah teak.

USUAL WEEKLY PIECE-GOODS SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their room by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Chocolchund Nathdass—

20 cases gold brocades.

On account of the concerned—

3 cases T. Twills.
15 do. Persian Prints.
10 bales grey Shirting 8¼ lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES

On THURSDAY, the 13th inst., at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Lohar Chawl, the property of Mr. Narcna Veerjee, who is closing his business—

(9) nine strong Victorias and Buggies.
(12) seventeen strong Horses.
1 strong mail-phaeton and 1 bay Australian horse and sets of single and double harness.

The above will be on view from to-day.

AUCTION SALE of unserviceable waggon cover, waste-paper, cotton pickings, grain sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway goods depôt, Warli-bunder.

On FRIDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place—

A large quantity of unserviceable waggon cover, waste-paper, cotton pickings, grain sweepings, &c., &c.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
Suit No. 292 of 1883.

Cassinath Wittoba and others.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

Dinnanath Juggonath and others.....Defendants.

Pursuant to an order of the High Court made in the above suit and dated the 19th day of November, 1883, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of December, 1883, at 4 p.m., the following property, viz. :—All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs and Defendants, of and in all that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring one hundred and nineteen and-a-half square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books and records of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, as No. 31, new No. 1214, old Survey No. 17-1214, new Survey No 31, and the messuage, tenement, or a dwelling-house standing thereon, formerly assessed by the Bombay Municipality under No. 602 and now assessed under No. 868, situate at Girgaum-road, near Dhobie Talao, in the sub-district of the Fort, fronting the Girgaum-road, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north by the house of Rughoonath Luxamonjee, deceased, on or towards the east by the ground of Khutsalal, wife of Ebram Sabb, and the houses standing thereon, on or towards the south by the property of the late Succaram Luxamonjee, deceased, and on or towards the west by the Girgaum-road aforesaid, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Juggonath Morojee and Wittoba Damoodhurjee, and are now in the occupation of Chunder Sunker Morojee and a Marwady as tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chalk and Wadia, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs, or to Mr. Khanderao Morojee, Attorney for Dinnanath Juggonath and Anandrao Juggonath, two of the Defendants, or to the Auctioneers.—Bombay, 27th November, 1883.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS AT WARDEN ROAD, BREACH CANDY.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 7 a. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, a rare and choice collection of crotons, dracænas, ferns, roses, &c., also a very handsome glass former, the property of E. COMBES, Esq.

The plants are all of the rarest varieties and exceedingly well grown.

Catalogues will be ready shortly and the plants will be on view from the 14th instant.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 10th December, 1883.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

HIGH COURT, BOMBAY.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 82 of 1882.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room No. 4, Forbes and Meadow Street, in the Fort, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of December, 1883, at 2 p.m., by direction of J. Flynn, Esq., receiver to the estate of the late Jafferjee Tyabjee, deceased.—richly embroidered cashmere shawls, coats, caps, necktie, and silk caps, all contained in six cases marked TA WG, Bombay.

Ladies and gentlemen wishing to become the possessors of recherche specimens of cashmere work should avail themselves of this opportunity.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BAZAAR GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 542 of 1880.

KESSOVJEE JADOVJEE.....Plaintiff.

vs.

VUSSONJEE HURRYDASS and others..Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of December, 1883, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by direction of Mr. Jehangeer Manockjee Cursetjee, receiver appointed in this suit, and pursuant to the order of reference dated the 1st day of May, 1883, the following valuable landed properties :—

AT 4 P. M., LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing 374 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and other buildings standing thereon, situate in and on the east side of Bazaar-gate-street, within the sub-district of Fort, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the house of Purbhoodass Jugjeewandass and Parpia Pardhan, on the west by Bazaar-gate-street aforesaid, on the north by the house now or lately belonging to Ragoonath Jugjiwandass, and on the south by the house lately belonging to Sha Purmanandass Lallcobhoy but now to Khjee Sewjee which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Bombay, under No. 625, and by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 85, but now under No. 86, and were lately in the occupation of Rowjee Anundjee, Damodhur Thakersey and others, and are now occupied by Vulloo Dhunjee, Dyal Dewcaran and others.

AT 4-30 P. M., LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing 151 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages or dwelling-houses and other buildings standing thereon, situate in and on the west side of the Bazaar-gate-street aforesaid, within the subdistrict of the Fort in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the Bazaar-gate-street aforesaid, on the west by the public road called Bora-bazar-street, on the north by the house of Thucker Cooverjee Cullyanjee, and on the south by the house formerly belonging to Ramdass Jaidass, but now to Hasoo Lucka, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Nos. 725 and 726 and by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 53 and 70 and were lately in the occupation of Gopal Sewjee and others and are now occupied by Dewchund Nanjee, Harridass Calyanjee and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Muljee Bhowanidass Barbhaya, Solicitor for the receiver, at his office No. 2, Hornby-row, or to Messrs. Cleveland, Little and Nicholson, Solicitors for the plaintiff, at their office, No. 79, Meadow-str-et, or to the undersigned at their office, No. 4, Forbes and Meadow-street, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 10th December, 1883.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE OF FINE WINES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms to close account—

10 boxes sparkling moselle, quarts.
2 " " pints.
3 " " hock, pints.
14 " rheingaur champagne, quarts.
10 " " pints.
3 " rhenwold " quarts.
5 " hockheimer (still hock), pints.
10 " de desheimer " quarts.
10 " liebfraumilch " "
10 " Bavarian beer just arrived, quarts.
10 " Scotch whiskey, Clan bleud.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 " " dhoties.
10 " " T cloth.
5 cases prints.
8 cases cotton umbrellas.
4 cases Napolean Price and Co.'s superior perfumery consisting of violet and mignonette, nursery and toilet-powder, original and genuine Macassar oil, registered golden oil, frangipani and marrow oil, pomade, coal tar soap, transparent glycerine soap, &c.
30 cases 300 doz. tins Bayswater cornflour.
1 cottage pianoforte by Kirkman.
100 kegs best black palut.
1 case 18 pairs boots and shoes.
6 casks white zinc paint.
A quantity of household furniture consisting of bedstead, clothes press, couches, whatnot, screen, washhand table, &c.

On account and at the risk of Abdoolally Dawoodkhan—
AD 1769 39-40—2 bales T red double yarn, No. 30s.
DT 38-39—2 " white " twist, No. 20s.

By order of Goculdass Sewjee and on account and at the risk of Laljee Cullianjee—
140 pieces orange jacconets.
40 " " shirtings.

On account and at the risk of Sorabjee Jamsetjee—
CC 24—1 case 84 watches.

On account and at the risk of Tricum Vundrawun—
Ex s.s. Persia.
LA Y 275-89—15 bales each containing 60 bundles of 5 lb. John Orr Ewing & Co.'s No. 40 red yarn.

By order of Jaffer Joonus and on account and at the risk of Futtaychund Hurrichundroy—
2625 J—7 out of 6-10—4 cases 121 pieces prints.

On account of the underwriters ex s.s. Anton Hall—
BAS and WM 1 case mill stores sea water damaged.

AT 2 P. M.

1 Chesnut Arab horse, 14-3, 5 years old.
1 English-built brougham
1 Iron grey Arab horse 14-2, goes in harness, perfectly quiet, strong and hard-working.

SALE OF BROCADES.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 12th inst., at 3 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account and at the risk of the concerned—

Ex s. s. California.

F T & Co.—R J V 4—2 cases brocades.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 12th instant, and the following days, sale commencing at 1 p. m, each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed by Munchejee Pallonjee Writer, Esq., to sell by Public Auction at No. 12, Apollo-street, Fort—

Several consignments of new goods of English and Continental manufactures, suitable for Christmas and New Year's presents and well worthy of inspection, consisting of handsome China dinner and dessert services, fancy tea-cups, saucers and covers, fancy jars, &c., ivory China table services, very rich cut chrystal glassware, best electroplated table goods, fancy China toys of various descriptions, fancy flower pots for garden use, fancy trays and flower vases under glass domes, handsome Bohemian glassware consisting of toilet sets, water sets, flower vases and pots, centre stands, rose-water bottle, punch bowl tobacco boxes, fish bowls, &c., choice perfumery, soaps, &c.

SALE OF MACHINERY AND TOOLS AT THE INDIAN ZOEDONE COMPANY'S FACTORY AT MODY BAY.

On THURSDAY next, the 13th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Indian Zoedone Company's Factory at Mody Bay—

A quantity of machinery and tools consisting of 4-horse power engine and boiler, 4ft. by 2ft. 10" strong copper gasometer in oaks tub with necessary fittings, 24" by 24" horizonal lead generator on iron frame with fast and loose pulleys with acid box, 23-gallons condenser and fittings complete, a pair of 24" pumps and fittings, Hill and Jackson's patent acid syphon, brushing wheels, acid tank with tap, screw bolts, wrenches, chisels, callipers, files, spanners, pinches, gimlets, Bradaull's saws, lubricators, leather bellings, lead and tin pipes, bench and vice, copying press and sundry tools.

CUMBALLA HILL.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are favoured with instructions from T. Bashford, Esq., whose family are proceeding to England, to SELL BY AUCTION on the premises at Cumballa Hill, on SATURDAY, December 29, 1883, the capital household furniture and effects comprising carved and French-polished blackwood and teakwood drawing, dining, and bed-room furniture, namely, reclining couches, easy and other chairs, carved chiffonier and cabinet, marble topped and other tables, whatnots, brackets, &c., dining-room table, side board, dumb waiter, chairs and screen, &c., carved blackwood dressing and wash-hand tables, almirahs, brass and iron bedstead, children's cots, Cleopatra couches, carpets, &c., a number of valuable oil and water colour paintings, steel engravings and chromo-lithographs, and a choice collection of ornaments and vases, an eight-day clock and hatstand, also dinner and breakfast services, glass, cutlery and plate, all bath-room necessaries, and cook-room utensils, meat safe, ice box, &c., &c.

Also an English cow yielding a good supply of milk.

Also a valuable collection of plants, including a large variety of miniature palms, ferns, begonias,

place on the occasion. The usual toasts were drunk in silence, but at the end of the proceedings, when the Viceroy's health was proposed, the whole company raised a shout of joy, and 9 lasses were emptied with deafening Cheers.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

NATIVES AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Is the children of the soil are really to be allowed to have a share in the higher offices of administration, then why not change the venue of the competitive examination? Surely the country where the service is to be performed is the country where the examination ought most properly to be held. Or if the anomaly is to be perpetrated for the benefit of the governing class, then why not hold *simultaneous* examinations at London and Calcutta? Why should the aspiring Indian be placed at an immense disadvantage? Is the competition at all *fair* under existing conditions? If examinations for the Gilchrist scholarship can be safely held at the same time in two cities distant from each other six thousand miles, what is there to deter one from safely conducting the Civil Service examination on the same principle? We see no insuperable difficulties in the way. We see that in the Entrance examination of our different Universities examiners are told off at various centres. In the same way Civil Service examiners can be easily told off for duty in India. What is the object of the present anomaly, if it not be to preclude Natives from competing in larger numbers? Once a radical reform is made with regard to the *place* of holding the examinations, there will be no further need of such a clumsy device as the Statutory Civil Service, which is now contrived as a sort of sop to the daily increasing Indian claimants. We appeal to the justice and wisdom of the present Government of India to pay their serious attention to this part of the Civil Service instead of revising the provisions of the Statutory one. The latter task is only a round about way of keeping off Native candidates. Once the bold step of changing the venue is taken, all other difficulties will be removed. This is the principal point of attack. Native politicians should agitate for a change. Once the point is gained, the rest will be smooth and easy sailing. Calcutta ought to be made the seat of future examinations. Agitation should be directed towards this most desirable end. The citadel must be in *their* own country and not six thousand miles overland and sea. Be its doors never so rigidly guarded, be they made of bars of brass or triple steel, we are sure that their own energy and intellectual force will be able to gain them the needed entrance. True reform lies in this direction alone. The Statutory Civil Service meanwhile is a delusion. Next week we may briefly summarise the very valuable suggestions made by a high-minded and disinterested friend of India as to how this system can be worked with some satisfaction, that is, if our rulers are determined to perpetuate this delusive and doubtful boon of Statutory Civil Service.—*Indian Spectator.*

THE ROYAL VISITORS.

The reception of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at Calcutta was every way satisfactory. But the address appears to have been a tame affair compared with that presented at Bombay. Our opinion about the latter document was confirmed later on by the fact that it was prepared by Mr. Geary. The *Gazette* has earned something like a traditional reputation for the drawing up of State papers on behalf of the public.—*Indian Spectator.*

BOMBAY DEFENCES.

It is passing strange that the merchants, the various factory-owners, the rich house-owners, and the proprietors of scores of other concerns, are content, as it were, to sleep every day on a mine of gunpowder, for, it is nothing better, so long as they go on sinking money in the various business enterprises which make Bombay what it is without taking the necessary precaution for the feasible good defence to save the money thus sunk from the surprises of an hostile naval force from the seawards. It eminently becomes them all, we say, that they should speedily arouse themselves from the reckless lethargy to which they seem to be a prey, and make urgent and persistent representations to the Government to do its duty in the matter of the necessary defences of Bombay, pointed out by, amongst others, Brigadier General Edwards.—*Bombay Chronicle.*

THE PROPOSED VETERINARY COLLEGE.

We understand that the new Veterinary College for Bombay may be opened shortly with a good staff and very fair prospects. The Principal and his chief Assistant will be invited from England on Rs. 900 and Rs. 400 a month respectively. There will be two native teachers on Rs. 250 each a month, and also the necessary subordinate staff. The College will prove very useful not only in Bombay city but in many presidency towns and Native States where it may send out successful students. And no section of the community may utilise it more than the rich Shrawaks and Bhattias, who have a tender regard for life, but whose idea of personal beauty in man and beast is confined to a sleek rotundity, and whose panacea for all evils under the sun is a liberal supply of *ghee* and molasses.—*Indian Spectator.*

THE LATE SHROFF OF THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

We understand that the unfortunate old man Hormusjee Beramjee Rana has been removed to the jail hospital and that last night he was in a precarious state.—*Kaiser-i-Hind.*

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the port of Bombay held on the 4th instant.

Read letter from the secretaries and treasurers Akbar Manufacturing and Press Company, dated 17th November, submitting an amended plan of the extension of the press building which they propose to make.

Resolution.—The proposed extension of the press building is approved.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 28th November, submitting an application from Messrs. Gostling and Morris that about 50 tons railway material, which arrived for them by s.s. Canton, and which they have reshipped from the dock, be treated as transhipment cargo. They explain that they only received their bills of lading on 22nd November, which was a public holiday, and that their cargo was landed before 23rd. They ask, therefore that they only be charged single wharfage, cranage, and cost of labour, landing the goods.

Resolution.—Single wharfage, 2 annas per ton import, and 2 annas per ton export cranage if dock cranes were used, and the actual cost of handling the goods should be charged.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 17th November, asking that 6 iron cargo shoots, 18 feet long and 622 feet long, be provided for use at the dock.

Read memo. by engineer, dated 28th Nov., estimating the cost of six 18 feet shoots at Rs. 260 each ... Rs. 1,560
6, 22 do. at Rs. 370 each ... ,, 2,220
Total ... ... ,, 3,780

Read also letter from Dock Superintendent, dated 4th instant, reporting the number of shoots already in use in the dock.

Resolution.—Sanctioned. The amount to be charged to revenue.

THE DOCK CHARGES.

Resumed consideration of letters from the agents, Anchor Line, dated 19th and 27th November, and from the agents, Hall Line, dated 20th November, requested to report progress with regard to the new dock plans; also whether it will be possible to commence operations as soon as Government sanction the necessary funds.

Read memo. by Engineer, dated 4th instant, reporting that he expects to complete the plans for Government by the end of this month at latest, if nothing unforeseen occurs meantime. He states that, as far as he can see, he will be able to commence operations as soon as Government sanction the funds, but that the commencement of the dock works also depends on the completion of the other works required for the trade to be transferred from Musjid and Nicol Basins, which are being carried on with all despatch.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Letters from the Traffic Manager, dated 19th, 26th, and 28th November, reporting that eighteen men have been fined 8 annas each for fouling Tankbunder, that five have been fined 2 annas for fouling Mody-bay, while three have been let off by the police.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 2nd Dec., 1883.	For week ending 2nd Dec., 1882.
Vessels piloted into harbour ...	15	13
,, ,, out of ,, ..	22	17
,, transported ..	10	13
,, attended to ..	1	

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 30th Nov., 1883.	For week ending 30th Nov., 1882.
Vessels entered	5	9
,, left ..	10	7
,, remaining in dock	11	11

Extract from proceedings of Trustees' meeting held on 6th November, 1883.

Submitted report of Special Establishment Committee. . .

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Committee recommend that Mr. Ormiston's designation be now changed from "Resident Engineer" to "Engineer." . . .

Resolution.—The recommendation of the Committee are approved, and should be acted upon.

BENGAL.

Mr. Rivers Thompson's Illness.—The continued illness of the Lieutenant-Governor is very unfortunate, as there are so many matters depending upon him personally, for the action that he alone can take. The doctors say that Mr. Thompson would get well rapidly, if he could but secure complete rest for a little while. But in all this turmoil it is next to impossible, although at any other season of the year it would have been practicable. We shall continue to hope that a few days' 'honest' cold weather will enable the Lieutenant-Governor to get through the season, which is very desirable on many grounds.—*Statesman.*

Hindu Petition.—Pundit Sankay Behary Rajpl, a merchant, and Government contractor, of Cawnpore, has come down to Calcutta on a mission, we understand, from a large number of the Hindoo community of the North-West Provinces, for the purpose of representing to the Government of India, the needless slaughter of kine in the country, to the distress of the people. The Pundit has not yet, we believe, sent in his petition and remonstrances against the practice, but they will be submitted in due course, and will, we are sure, receive a careful and patient hearing.—*Id.*

A Stupid Freak.—It is almost incredible to record that within ten minutes from the time of lighting up the great quadrangle of the Museum yesterday evening, with the electric light, some pitiful scoundrel cut the wires conveying the current. If Mr. Finlay has his chance, that fellow, and the law permits his being publicly flogged, we hope the magistrate will direct the lash to be well laid on. We forbear speculating upon the probable authorship of this public-spirited demonstration.—*Id.*

A St. Andrew's Dinner at Sea.—Passengers by the P. and O. and other steamers often have to exercise their inventive faculties to provide themselves with some amusement to while away the dreary hours on shipboard, and it was certainly a happy thought that suggested itself to some of the passengers on board the P. and O. steamer Peshawur, who were disappointed in their hope of arriving in Calcutta in time for the dinner at the Town Hall, to get up a St. Andrew's dinner on board. The consent of Captain Baker was readily given and Sir A. Cunninghame and the other Scots on board having zealously taken up the idea, it was not long before everything was in proper trim. We are not aware weather the cook of the Peshawur is a Scotsman, but at all rate his resources were equal to the occasion, and he produced a truly national repast, as the following menu will show:—

Menu.
Cockie Leekie Soup.
Beef and Greens.
Singet Sheep's head.
Rabbits jummell'd.
Stirks' Collaps.
Haggis.
Roasted Hens.
Fremit pudin' wi Vanilly.
Pitcaithly Bannocks.
And.
"A wee drappie to keep adoun."

General Sir A. T. Cunninghame was in the chair, and Mr. R. Mitchell croupier, and after the wee drappie, the following toasts were drunk with due honour. The Queen and Royal Family, proposed by the Chairman; the Army, Navy and Reserve Forces, proposed by Sir W. Cairns and responded to by General Cunninghame and Mr. Memory; of Andrew, proposed by Mr. J. R. Mitchell; Our Guests, proposed by Mr. Brydon, and responded to by Sir W. Cairns; the Lasses, proposed by Mr. Yule, responded to by Mr. Dodds; the Press, proposed by Mr. G. Flett, responded to by Mr. Capper of the *Ceylon Times*; and the Chairman, proposed by Mr. McLeod and duly responded to. Appropriate songs well sung were interspersed between the toasts, and altogether the Scots and their guests, numbering together twenty-five, spent a most enjoyable evening, though the sea was a trifle rough.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

Postal Rates to Ceylon.—The postal arrangements between Ceylon and India require alteration, as we have recently shown. A Colombo correspondent now writes:—"Higginbotham's books cost us more in carriage than those we get from London. Fancy, parcels of books can be sent from Colombo to India at 25c. per lb., but from India to Ceylon they cost double, by parcel post the same, in fact, as other parcels, whereas between England and Ceylon books are charged half-rate, viz., 6d. per lb. Really this is 'too-too'; do stir up your P. M. G. to be the first in India to rectify so glaring an irregularity." Our P. M. G. would probably do something to improve this state of things, but we believe any such alterations as those now desired must be made by the Postmaster General of India. There is a cheaper way of sending small parcels of books to Ceylon, and that is by post; the rates of postage for the latter being one anna for every two ozs. in weight.—*Madras Mail.*

The Government Telegraph Department.—We learn that the local Government have directed the Telegraph Department to shift their respective offices into the new buildings which are being erected on the North beach, by the 31st March next. Judging from the tardy progress already made in the work of construction, and the amount of work yet to be done, we fear that there will be an insurmountable difficulty in the way of carrying this order into effect. A wiser measure would have been for the executive employed to expedite the work; for it is not likely that the various establishments will be permitted to remove into unfinished quarters. The order, therefore, strikes us as being somewhat premature. The new Telegraph and Post Office buildings, when completed, promise to become quite an architectural feature in that portion of Madras where they stand. The site, too, is convenient. We imagine that Mr. Chisholm's absence from Madras has been an impediment, in some degree, to the speedy progress of the work. Some doubt appears to exist as to Mr. Chisholm's return to Madras, and, even if he does come back, as to the probable duration of his stay in this city, before retiring.—*Madras Times.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

Sir Charles Aitchison.—During his recent visit to Batala, Sir Charles Aitchison was presented with a short Municipal address, in which permission was asked for the association of His Honour's name with the chief gate of the town (newly built), in commemoration of the occasion.

Visit of the Duke and Duchess of Counaught to Benares.—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, with Lord and Lady Downe, will stay at the Maharaja of Benares' house at Nandesar, and will be his guests throughout their visit. The road from Rajghat station to Nandesar will be lined by European and native troops, and a guard-of-honour of Benares Volunteers under Lieutenent-Colonel Rivett-Carnac will receive the Royal couple at Nandesar house, where it is also expected the Municipality will present an address of welcome. On Monday night the banks of the river will be illuminated, but beyond this the programme of the visit is not settled.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardnes the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet-herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

A special meeting of the Town Council was held on Saturday to consider the Municipal Budget for the next financial year. There were present Sir Frank Souter, chairman, Col. Merewether, Dr. Peterson, Capt. Morland, Messrs. R. M. Sayani, N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, R. N. Khote, M. N. Banajee, and Nowrozjee Furdoonjee.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1884-85.

The following is the explanatory "Introduction" to the Municipal Budget for 1884-85, which was presented to the Town Council on Saturday:—

In statements 1 and 2 the actual income and expenditure for 1881 and the 15 months ending 31st March, 1883, and also the Budget Estimates of 1884 and expenditure for the current and ensuing official years have been given in the usual form. In accordance with the practice of Government, columns showing the increase and decrease under different heads are given.

INCOME.

Balance.—The surplus cash balance in hand on 1st April, 1883, was (as reported in detail at page 15 of the Controller's report for 1882 and the 1st quarter of 1883) ..... Rs. 5,42,266

Besides this sum the following amounts have been or will be available in the course of the current financial year:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Amount of Sinking Fund Instalment including in the current year's Budget as payable in December, 1883, but which will not be required as the full amount of the Sinking Fund will be invested before the close of 1883.....	86,000	
Government contribution on account of Liquor License Fees for the 1st quarter of 1883 received during the current official year 1883-84 and not included in the Budget for the current year.....	35,937	
		1,22,937
		6,65,105
From this must be deducted additional grants sanctioned up to date.....	4,85,809	
Less Advances sanctioned from time to time during the current year by the Corporation to be paid out of surplus Cash Balance temporarily, but to be adjusted hereafter when the new Loans of Rs.44 lakhs are raised.....	1,48,120	
	3,37,689	
Additional grants or falling of in revenue between this date and the end of the current year, say.....	27,416	
		3,65,105
Balance in excess of that required by law..		3,00,000
Add Cash balance under the Act..		1,00,000
The opening Cash balance for 1884-85.....		4,00,000

RECEIPTS.

Consolidated Rate.—There is an increase of Rs. 91,000 in the revenue from consolidated rate. It will be remembered that in the Budget for the current year an increase of Rs. 78,900 from this rate was shown and which the Municipal Commissioner attributed to "greater care and improvements in in the manner of fixing assessments and particularly to the Port Trust properties acquired since 1869 being assessed separately and to full assessment being recoverable on the whole of the Trust estate from June, 1883."

The decrease of Rs. 18,600 under wheel tax is due to the arrears of Rs. 27,000 referred to in the Budget for 1883-84 page II., having been collected.

Water rate is estimated to yield Rs. 81,500 more than the estimate for 1883-84. The increase is due to careful valuation of properties, efficient supervision of meter-readings, and increase in the number of mills.

There is an increase of Rs. 4,400 under returns from conservancy.

The total revenue is Rs. 1,59,000 more than the estimate for 1883-84, which was Rs. 1,93,900 in excess of the estimate for the previous year.

EXPENDITURE.

The minor differences between the estimates for 1883-84 and 1884-85 are explained in the marginal notes to the different tabular statements.

The increased estimate of expenditure is chiefly due to extra charges, about one lakh on account of interest and sinking fund on the new loan, and to the provison of extended lighting, road watering, road repairs, and drainage (Engineer's Department).

The increases proposed in establishment and in salaries are merely nominal, and are absolutely necessary for efficiency.

Statement No. 3, Town Council and Corporation.—Besides the annual increment of Rs. 50 per mensem in the personal allowance of the Secretary, the Secretary and Clerk has applied for an additional clerk and a peon boy at a total monthly cost of Rs. 41.

Statement No. 5, Controller's Office.—The increments already sanctioned have been provided for. The Controller considers that Government is absolutely requires to be strengthened; work has increased and duties have become more onerous. Considering the experience of the Controller and Clerk has put before me and the fact of prolonged work and office labour I have myself observed, I recommend the additional staff the Controller applies for, viz:

1 Voucher Clerk at Rs. 30 per mensem.....	Rs.	30
1 Pension and Leave Register Clerk at Rs. 25 per mensem.....	,,	25
2 Assistant Audit Clerks at Rs. 25 each per mensem.....	,,	50
1 Inward Register Clerk at Rs. 30 per mensem	,,	30
1 Outward ,, at Rs. 20 per mensem	,,	20
	Rs.	155

per mensem, or Rs. 1,860 per annum.

Statement No. 6, Assessment, Collection and Refund Department.—The only alteration in this Budget is an increase of Rs. 2,380 in the contingent grant, and a decrease of Rs. 1,610 in the furniture grant. The preparation of a new Assessment Book has now become necessary, and it is provided for at a cost of Rs. 3,500. The Assessor is of opinion that an increased and stronger establishment is necessary to maintain the efficiency, and he has applied for an extra establishment at a monthly cost of Rs. 1,915; and he has also asked that a higher remuneration should be fixed for the appointment of Assessor and Collector. It is suggested that the discussion of the proposals made by the Assessor and Collector be deferred till Mr. Ollivant's return.

Police and Police Hospital.—Pending final adjustments the Police charges are entered in the detailed statement of expenditure No. 2, in accordance with previous arrangements as per Government Resolutions Nos. 797 and 6719, dated 26th February and 26th September, 1883.

Statement No. 8, Public Health Department.—The Acting Health Officer has urgently appealed for a larger establishment. I have, however, refrained from recommending (only on economical grounds, for I think a larger establishment is required) any additional establishment except a clerk for the office, and a sub-inspector for Mazagon and Chinchpoogly, a muccadum for Mahim and Worlee, and an establishment for the conservancy of the streets and drains on the Port Trust Estate taken over by the Municipality from June, 1883; this establishment must be provided. As, however, reduced expenditure is budgetted for under certain heads, the total budget estimate for the Health Department, including markets and slaughter-houses, is Rs. 1,25,000 less than the estimate for 1883-84.

I would draw attention to the marginal remarks in the Budget on the continuous improvement of dustbins.

Statement No. 9, Ex-Engineer's Department.—The estimate of expenditure for the Ex. Engineer's Department is Rs. 46,931 more than the estimate for 1883-84. The excess is made up as follows:—

Establishment	Rs.	1,566
Lighting	,,	11,972
Watering	,,	7,765
Road Repairs	,,	17,300
Water Works	,,	1,823
Drainage	,,	6,515
	Rs.	46,931

The Deputy Engineer has asked for an Assistant Record-keeper on a salary of Rs. 40 per month, but, pending possible reorganisation of the Engineer's Department, the proposal has not been entered in the Budget.

The Deputy Engineer has asked for an inspector for the supervision of the annual repairs to Municipal Buildings. Under all circumstances the proposal seems reasonable.

The increase under lighting is due to (6) additional ordinary, (1) 200 candle power, (1) 100 candle power, and (4) 60 candle power gas lights, 240 kerosine and 8 (2,000 candle power) and 3 (6,000 candle power) electric lights.

The increase under watering is due to higher contract rate for watering by Bhistees, to the cost of watering the Port Trust roads taken over in June, 1883, and to repairs to larger number of water carts.

The increase under road repairs is due to estimate for repairing, nearly its entire length, the Frere Road, and the Kala Chowki Road, purchase of 10 additional carts for removal of semi-liquid road scrapings, scraping Port Trust Roads, and planting the DeLisle Road with trees. A sum of Rs. 3,564 has been budgetted for trees for this road. If a higher rate of pay is given to drivers of steam rollers, an additional expenditure of Rs. 5,583 will be required.

Water Works.—An establishment for testing, cleaning and repairing meters at a cost of Rs. 193 has been provided, the Deputy Engineer has asked for an establishment which would cost Rs. 374 per month for the annual examination and regulation of all meters. As a tentative measure I have only budgetted for the smaller establishment.

Drainage.—A cart for flushing sewers has been provided for. For the working of the steam winch of the shred-lifter at the Love Grove Pumping station, an additional establishment, in the opinion of the Executive Engineer, confirmed by the Consulting Engineer, is required. The increase in repairs to machinery and contingencies is for the new engines lately erected.

Statement No. 11 Debt.—Rs. 2,57,000 have been provided to meet interest and sinking fund on the three loans aggregating Rs. 44 lakhs, to be raised in 1884-85. A saving of Rs. 1,56,420 having occurred in consequence of the sinking fund on the 6 per cent. local loans of Rs. 17,38,000 being fully invested, the net increase in debt charges to be met will only be about one lakh of rupees.

Our financial position is shown in the statement following:—

INCOME.

Opening Balance	Rs.	4,00,000
Receipts for the year.....	,,	37,15,550
	Rs.	41,15,550
Deduct—		
Expenditure	Rs.	36,95,859
Closing Balance required by the Act.	,,	1,00,000
	Rs.	37,95,859
This leaves a balance of Rs.		3,19,691

Three lakhs may be reserved for new works or other expenditure.

The revenue is buonant, the income is about Rs. 20,000 more than the expenditure.

The expenditure includes, as already pointed out, the increase debt charges amounting to about a lakh of rupees, and it does not therefore appear to be necessary to reserve any further sum as originally intended to meet the extra debt charges between 1884 and 1888.

T. S. WEIR,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 20th November 1883.

The Chairman said that, according to general practice, they might first proceed with the income side of the budget.

Col. Merewether drew the attention of the Council to section 35 of the Municipal Act, saying that it was clearly the intention of the Legislature that the expenditure side of the budget should be considered before the items of income. But independently of that, they had no business to fix the taxation before they knew their requirements.

The Municipal Commissioner said that, as a matter of principle, he entirely agreed with Col. Merewether. This year he (the Commissioner) had been placed at a very great disadvantage, inasmuch as he had not been able to go through the budget, which was prepared in his absence. He said that Col. Merewether's remarks would chiefly affect the new works, such as drainage, water-works, &c., which had engaged a good deal of his attention and that of the Corporation. Now, these were matters which could not be decided off-hand, and it was very desirable that a sum should be left in hand with reference to the new works. The Commissioner concluded by observing that he was not aware of any requirements which would necessitate an addition to the present taxation.

Professor Peterson thought that Mr. Ollivant's remarks did not seem to meet the point raised by Col. Merewether. They would remember that last year, at a meeting of the Corporation, he had moved that they should consider the probable requirements of the city before they considered the income. He had nothing to add to what he had said then, namely, that this was the procedure laid down in the Act and followed by all other bodies charged with functions such as those with which they were entrusted. It was also a procedure which had commended itself to his mind by every consideration of propriety. To fix the income before the expenditure would be putting the cart before the horse. If Col. Merewether brought forward a motion in support of the point which he had raised, he would be very happy to second it.

Col. Merewether then proposed that the expenditure should be considered before the income.

Mr. Khote said that they had been assured by the Municipal Commissioner from time to time that all new works were to be undertaken on the express understanding that there should be no additional taxation for years to come, unless, indeed, they took up some gigantic scheme, such as the Tansa water-works. The speaker was, therefore, of opinion that the proper course would be first to see what funds they had available, and then "to cut the coat according to the cloth."

The Municipal Commissioner thought he had, perhaps, not made himself properly understood. He repeated that, as a matter of principle, there could be no doubt that the course proposed by Col. Merewether and Dr. Peterson would be the right one. They would see that it was proposed to lay aside a balance of three lakhs for new works, and if they first considered the income, they would be able to set it apart as a reserve fund, not available for the ordinary items of expenditure.

In the course of some further discussion, the Chairman thought it was clear from the section read by Col. Merewether that they should first consider the expenditure. His impression was that formerly they had begun with the expenditure side of the budget.

The Council then resolved to take up the expenditure first.

TOWN COUNCIL AND CORPORATION ESTABLISHMENT.

The expenditure for this establishment was passed at Rs. 45,876, as against Rs. 43,140, the estimate for the previous year.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. Nowrozjee said that, under this head, there were employed three departmental clerks for the engineer's, health, and police and revenue departments respectively. Now that the police would be withdrawn from their control, Mr. Nowrozjee suggested that the services of one of the clerks might be dispensed with.

The Municipal Commissioner said that he had never heard of such a proposal in his life. As it was, the establishment had been undermanned, and the poor clerks were very hard-worked and had often to remain in office till eight o'clock.

As to the law charges, which were estimated at Rs. 10,800, Profesor Peterson wished to know if there was any reasonable probability of the estimate being not considerably exceeded.

The Commissioner said he was very glad that Dr. Peterson had drawn attention to this item, because he had intended to refer to the matter himself. The estimate of the law charges was made in his absence, but he feared that it would be quite inadequate for the purpose. If they allowed the item to stand over for the present, he would let them know on the next occasion what sum was likely to meet their requirements under this head.

The Commissioner's establishment was then passed at a total of Rs. 66,470, minus the sum of Rs. 10,800 for law charges, as the item was allowed to stand over. The total estimate of expenditure for the last year was Rs. 65,983.

CONTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT.

The next statement on the expenditure side of the budget, which the Council proceeded to consider, was the Controller's department, including in it account and store departments. The total estimate for the present year stood at Rs. 51,578, as against Rs. 48,990 for the previous year.

Mr. Nowrozjee objected to the proposed increase in the number of clerks, observing that the Controller's department had been revised only a few years ago. Mr. Nowrozjee said that he would take this opportunity to object generally to the increase which had been made from year to year in the expenditure all round. There was not a single department in which the appointment of more men and an increase in the salaries of the employés was not proposed. Mr. Nowrozjee thought that the salaries should be fixed, and the expenditure should not be subject to variations every year. He did not think the Government departments afforded a precedent for the practice followed by them. He asked the Council to consider the advisability of requesting the Commissioner to fix the number of men for each department, and also their salaries. He did not exactly know how much the work had increased, but they should not go on increasing their establishments with every little addition to the work of the various departments. They might make an increase every decade, if necessary, and not every year.

The Chairman observed that in giving increments to their officers they only followed Government practice.

The Municipal Commissioner said the remarks of Mr. Nowrozjee must be exceedingly galling to one who knew perfectly well the requirements of the various departments. He (Mr. Nowrozjee) as well to say that the expense should not increase as that your age should not increase, or that your age should not increase gradually, but by decades. (Hear, hear.) If Mr. Nowrozjee said he did not exactly know how much the work had increased, he said what was precisely the truth. If Mr. Nowrozjee himself were to come and work in any department of the Municipality for any single week, he might, perhaps, be able to form an idea of the increase which had taken place in the amount of the work. With regard to the particular item under consideration, the Commissioner said he was not personally cognizant of what each clerk had to do in the Controller's department, or what was the exact number of men he required. For his part he should be incurring a serious responsibility if he were to allow the Controller's department to be undermanned in any way. The step which he made upon the department were heavy, as he insisted that every item should be carefully looked over, in order to minimize the chances of fraud or a waste of Municipal money in any way. After the Commissioner had been entrusted with heavy responsibilities, it would not do to refuse his application for an increase of his establishment, if he came to him and said that he could not do the work efficiently with the present staff.

Mr. Nowrozjee said he still held to the opinion that they had a sufficient number of men in the audit branch already, and therefore an addition of two more clerks was not necessary.

Professor Peterson said he should like to submit to Mr. Nowrozjee's consideration the position in which he thought himself placed in regard to the question of these items. For one in his position, it was entirely impossible to say how many men were necessary in the audit branch. For aught he knew to the contrary, thirty auditors might be required for the work that was to be done. He had, therefore, only to go upon the advice of the Municipal Commissioner and the Controller and to sanction the staff which they should think proper to recommend. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman said the Controller, Mr. Sorabjee Cooper, had now been eighteen years in the service of the Municipality, and had been for ten years employed in the responsible position of Controller. Being a man of experience, he was not likely to imperil his reputation by coming forward to make a reckless demand for more clerks. The Chairman thought the Controller enjoyed the confidence not only of the Commissioner, but of the Town Council and the Corporation (hear, hear), and he thought they should confidently accept his statement that he was undermanned.

Mr. Nowrozjee said he had a very great regard for Mr. Sorabjee, and had always borne cheerful testimony to his efficiency and ability. (Hear, hear.) But when he found that the establishments were constantly allowed to increase, he thought it his duty to ask them to pause and see if they could not practise n ore economy.

The budgetted estimate for the Controller's establishment was then unani mously passed at Rs. 51,578.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

The next statement of expenditure considered by the Town Council related to the Executive Engineer's department, which was estimated for at a grand total of Rs. 8,89,208, as against Rs. 8,42,277 for the previous year.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the item of an assistant record-keeper at Rs. 40 per mensem should be inserted in the statement. The appointment was quite necessary. He was asked for it last year, but he had refrained from bringing forward the proposal at the time, seeing that "nasty things" were said when an increase, however necessary, was proposed.

The item was allowed to be added in the budget.

Considering the detailed statement relating to road repairs, which was estimated for at Rs. 2,76,767, being about Rs. 17,000 more than the estimate for the previous year, Mr. Nowrozjee said their roads were in a very bad state, and the increase of a few thousand rupees in the expenditure under this head would not go to silence the complaints which they heard from time to time. If they wanted to make a general improvement in the state of the roads, they must sanction an addition of, at least, a lakh of rupees. Mr. Nowrozjee then calling attention to the condition of some of the streets in the Fort, said that while walking through them he was in constant danger of stumbling and getting his knee—joint getting out of order. (Laughter.)

The Chairman.—This is one of the best reasons why the roads should be improved, because we cannot afford to lose you, Mr. Nowrozjee. (Laughter.)

Mr. Nowrozjee suggested that a committee should be appointed to consider the whole question of road repairs.

It was eventually resolved that this particular item should be reconsidered and again brought forward at their next meeting.

Under the head of the Executive Engineer's department, the following items were eventually passed:—"Establishment," Rs. 75,632, being a slight increase over the estimate for the previous year. "Lighting" was passed at a total of Rs. 29,130 as against Rs. 279,625 for the past year. "Watering" was estimated for at Rs. 70,836, being an increase of about Rs. 7,000 over last year's total. Repairs to municipal buildings are estimated for at the same amount as was passed in the previous year, namely, Rs. 5,500. The same may be said of the item under the head of "Improvements of streets," which was passed at a total of Rs. 40,000.

The detailed statements relating to water-works and drainage having been partly considered, the Council adjourned until Wednesday next, at 2-30 p.m.

A GROWL FROM COLABA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I write these few lines as a general invitation to any member or members of our Municipal Corporation who may care to take an evening drive after dark along the new road, from the Esplanade Bandstand to the Parsee Sanitarum. He or they will then be in a position to judge whether Colaba residents are entitled to a light of some description along this road, or not.

The residents on Malabar Hill are indulged with electricity; Colaba does not enjoy even the flicker of an oil-buttee. Why this invidious distinction? I must confess, however, that what is lost in light is amply made up in water, and the small reach of road from the new bridge to Colaba will testify to this any afternoon between 4 and 6 o'clock. What really is a nice pleasant evening drive is turned into a hurried scramble through a mass of caked mud and dirty puddles.

Now, I think, the Municipality should make it their duty to look into matters of this kind, without giving people the trouble of writing about them.

House-rents in Colaba are nearly 25 per cent. higher than in any other part of the Island, the Fort excepted; taxes are proportionately heavier. Why should this road have been neglected so long? When some one gets his neck broken the matter will, perhaps, be taken in hand.

I pay wheel-tax. Why? For the luxury of keeping a gharry and enjoying an evening drive? Not a bit of it. I am fool enough to keep a gharry for this reason—to get myself and the "turn-out" well bespattered with mud along the portion of the abovementioned, and then to proceed along the Queen's-road and give the residents of other parts the idea that either my gharry has not been washed for twelve months or that we have been recently dug out of a quagmire, and are out solely before I was brushed. The dark drive home I will keep "dark" for the present. A too vivid description might affect the pocket of intending life-policy-holders. I sincerely trust that these matters, and nuisances too numerous to mention, will receive prompt attention from those whom it may concern.

GROWLER.

DELAY OF THE OVERLAND MAILS FOR MADRAS.

On the 15th August, the Chairman, Madras Chamber of Commerce, wrote to the Director General of the Post-Office of India:—

"The Chamber learn from the official notification, issued by the Telegraph Department, that the steamer bringing the last Overland Mails from England was signalled at Bombay at 1-5 P.M. on Monday, the 6th instant. The mails for Poona and the South Mahratta country left the same evening, but the Madras portion of the mail, that is, for stations beyond Poona, was detained in Bombay till Tuesday, and did not reach Madras till Thursday, the 9th instant. In your letter to this Chamber, dated the 19th August, 1878, you stated that on occasions when the mails could be landed from the steamer, and brought to the Railway station in Bombay by 3-15 P.M., a special train would be allowed for sending the mails on to catch up the ordinary train which leaves Bombay at 2 P.M. You will observe that in the present instance, there were two hours and ten minutes between the time of signalling the steamer, and that allowed for the use of a special train, and it appears to this Chamber that with the exercise of diligence on the part of the Postal authorities it should have been possible to despatch the Overland Mail for Madras by special train on Monday. The Chamber would be glad if you would favour them with some explanation of the circumstances which led to the detention in Bombay of the mails for Madras for twenty-four hours."

The Director General replied on the 12th October from Simla:—

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 15th August, in which you represent that the foreign mail steamer was signalled at Bombay at 1-5 P.M., on the 16th August, that the Madras portion of the mail was detained in Bombay till the following day, and that proper diligence on the part of the Post Office would have provided for the despatch of the Madras portion of the mail by special on the 6th August, and thus have saved the loss of a day. In reply, I would state that the foreign mail steamer was signalled at Bombay on the 6th August not at 1-5 P.M., but at 8-10 P.M., so that the use of a special engine on that occasion was obviously impracticable. It is possible, however, that you refer not to the mail which reached Bombay on the 6th August, but to that which reached Bombay on the 30th July, and which was signalled on that day at 1-5 P.M., Bombay time, or 1-35 P.M., Madras time. You refer to the arrangement of the year 1878, under which a special engine was allowed as far as Kurjat, thus admitting the use of a special engine to start from Bombay, not later than 3-15 P.M. But since then the hour of train departure from Bombay has been changed. The mail train for Madras used to quit Bombay at 2-30 P.M. It now starts at 2 P.M. Again, the halt at Poona was reduced in June last, and the train now leaves Poona at 8 P.M., instead of at 8-55 P.M., as of old.) And the use of a special engine is extended to Poona. Thus to catch the mail train for Madras, which leaves Poona at 8 P.M., a special engine must start from Bombay not later than 3-10 P.M. Three hours are usually required between the hour at which a steamer is signalled, and the hour at which a special is started. On the occasion in question, *i. e.*, on the 30th July, the landing of the mail at the Apollo-pier did not begin till 3-40 P.M., so that the use of a special for the Madras mail was obviously impossible."

THE AKA RAID.

The *Englishman* writes as follows in regard to the late raid by a hill-tribe, the Akas, in the Darrang district of Assam. Our latest advices, on the 30th November, inform us that Mr. Elliot, the Chief Commissioner of the Province, the Deputy Commissioner of the district, the Inspector General of Police, and Lieutenant Molesworth, in command of 300 frontier police, are at Balipara, 18 miles to the north of Tezpur. The present intention of the authorities is to move on, we understand, by the River Boreli to Balukpung, on our extreme frontier map-line, and there to build a stockade. Meanwhile Tezpur on the Brahmaputra is to be a temporary base. A detachment of 100 men of the 43rd Regiment from Shillong, under the command of Major Beresford, has arrived there; but, probably, a portion, or

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 8.

THE London financial telegrams of yesterday's date advise no change in values of any of the leading Stock Exchange securities. The position or money remains the same as before.

In Seeds and Wheat, too, there is no alteration whatever.

COTTON is firm at 7¾d per cwt. for Mid-plantation Ceylon, but Oils are a shade lower. Ceylon Cocoanut Oil has declined to £33-5s., and Cochin to £34 per ton.

The Manchester Piece-goods Market is quiet. The shipment of goods to the East for the past month show a slight increase for Bombay, but for Calcutta and Madras the figures point to a decided falling off.

The Liverpool Cotton market on Friday closed steady, both for Americans and Surats. Arrivals quiet. Sales 8,000 bales, of which 1,200 bales Surats. Prices are unaltered. In New York Mid-uplands on the spot remain at 10 9-16 cents, but "futures" for the month of April show a fall of 3 points, the closing price being 11 cents.

On Saturday the Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady; arrivals quiet. Sales 6,000 bales, of which 800 bales Surats. There is no change in prices. Quotations in New York for ready Mid-Uplands as well as for "futures," remain unaltered.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Week's receipts	264,000	246,000	231,000
" Exports to U. K.	104,000	121,000	65,000
" " to Continent	57,000	55,000	60,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	2,670,000	2,968,000	2,488,000
" Exports to U.K. " "	747,000	919,000	720,000
" " to Cont. " "	646,000	620,000	461,000
" Stock in the ports	1,050,000	815,000	1,026,000
Saturday's receipts	56,000	41,000	39,000

The total visible supply for all Europe on the 7th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Total supply of all kinds	3,100,000	2,690,000	2,720,000
" Surats	398,000	467,000	294,000

For the U. K. only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	500,000	515,000	505,000
" London	52,000	75,000	35,000
American afloat	250,000	260,000	140,000
East Indian "	44,000	53,000	52,000
	846,000	903,000	732,000
Price of Mid-Uplands	5¾d.	5 15-16d.	6 9-16d.
" Fair Dholleras	4d.	4d.	4¾d.
Difference	1¾d.	1 15-16d.	1 15-16d.

EXCHANGE is a shade firmer, although there is no material alteration in rates. Demand Bank paper 1s. 7d. 17-32 ; three months' credits 1s. 7d. 25-32. There is only a moderate business doing, and the mercantile paper offering is still very small. Calcutta is advised firm at former rates. Bar Silver remains unaltered at 50 13-16 per oz. :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7 17-32d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 7 15-32d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 21-32d.
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 7 25-32d.
Drafts, 3 months' sight	Pcs. 20'26 to 2'31

GOVERNMENT PAPER steady—4 per cents. Rs. 98 15-16 ; 4½ per cents. Rs. 102¾.

SHARES.—Port Cannings are in some demand at Rs. 387½ ; Colabas have declined to Rs. 795. In Press stocks Forts have advanced to Rs. 2,725 ex div. but Bombay Cottons and Prince of Wales were sold at Rs. 1,275 and Rs. 655 respectively. In Mill Companies business has been done in Empress at Rs. 835 ; Framjee Petits at Rs. 965 ; Hindostans at Rs. 1,040 ; Imperials at Rs. 570 ; Jewraz Balloos at Rs. 1,265 ; Khataos at Rs. 1,100 ; Mahalukshmis at Rs. 1,050 ; Mazagons at Rs. 252½ ; People of India at Rs. 280 ; Sassoons at Rs. 1,540 ; Southern India at Rs. 522½ and Western India at Rs. 995. Bombay and Burmah Tradings have recovered to Rs. 5,400.

COTTON continues quiet, and prices close in favour of buyers. The reported business consists of small parcels of Oomrawuttee and Dhollera on the spot We quote :—

	Per candy.	
Oomrawuttee	F.G. Rs.	174
Do.	Good "	168
Do.	F.G.F. "	160
Dhollera	F.G. "	173
Do.	Good "	167
Do.	F.G.F. "	159
Western	Good "	158
Do.	F.G.F. "	149
Dharwar Saw-ginned	F.G.F. "	164
Oomrawuttee	"	142
New Machine-ginned Broach	Good "	211-212 March.
Do. Oomrawuttee	Good "	180-182 Mar.
Do. Dhollera	Good "	178 April.
Do. Bengal	Good "	149
Do. do	F.G. "	153

In SEEDS and WHEAT there is scarcely any change worth noticing.

FREIGHTS.—Market steady. Cotton to Liverpool *via* Canal 18s. 9d. to 20s. For next week loading the rate is 20s. for weight and 21s. 3d. measurement. London 20s. to 21s. 3d. Havre 27s. 6d. ; Marseilles 31s. 3d. for shipment after the 15th instant. Trieste and Venice Rs. 17-8.

PIECE-GOODS show no signs of improvement, and the existing demand is confined to immediate requirements.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 4th December, as compared with that for the 27th November :—

LIABILITIES.	27th Nov. Rs. A. P.	4th Dec. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	35,10,291 4 4	35,10,206 4 4
Treasury balances	2,25,81,603 9 8	1,91,36,396 4 6
Other Deposits	2,37,62,196 12 10	2,52,93,069 0 1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,27,560 8 0	3,54,040 7 1
Sundries	15,33,770 3 10	15,80,576 9 3
Rs.	7,17,14,424 6 4	6,98,64,458 14 3

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	50,37,821 0 0	48,93,587 0 0
Other authorized Invtms	56,81,125 0 0	57,42,90 0 0
Loans on Govt. Securities	1,27,03,510 2 11	1,23,19,783 10 9
Credits on do.	62,23,746 4 3	64,09,071 2 4
Bills Discounted	1,73,91,229 14 9	1,81,16,681 8 8
Balances with other Banks	4,99,220 13 6	4,40,836 1 8
Bullion	45,661 12 0	84,484 9 0
Dead Stock	12,04,431 5 3	12,03,349 6 1
Stamps	8,031 4 0	7,683 5 0
Sundries	5,50,042 10 8	5,50,070 9 11
Cash at Head Office	1,03,67,513 15 11	89,14,941 8 8
Do. at Branches	1,20,09,000 3 1	1,14,81,170 0 2
Rs.	7,17,14,424 6 4	6,98,64,458 14 3

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer St. Bernard, 1,447 tons, Captain G. Davey, sailed on the 8th instant for Kurrachee in ballast.

THE steamer Olympia, 1,691 tons, Captain E. R. Care, sailed on the 8th instant for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Kashgar, 1,514 tons, Captain W. J. Webber, sailed on the 8th instant for China &c., with a general cargo.

THE steamer Scindia, 416 tons, Captain S. Abrey, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Kurrachee, with a general cargo and 36 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall, 1,737 tons, Captain C. Barns, sailed on the 8th instant for Liverpool via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Newnham and Surgeon Jervis.

THE steamer Knight of St. Patrick, 1,498 tons, Captain J. McGill, which arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Liverpool (9th Nov.), brought a cargo of 2,026 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Scindia (s)	Abrey	Kurrachee, Dec. 5.
	Hiate F. Islam	Nacoda	Damaun, Dec. 5.
9	C. Kothbala	Nacoda	Calicut, Nov. 25.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Pachamba (s)	Brown	Kurrachee, &c.
	Kashgar (s)	Webber	China, &c.
	Rydal Hall (s)	Barns	Liverpool, &c.
	St. Bernard (s)	Davey	Kurrachee.
	Olympia (s)	Care	Antwerp.

The steamer Scindia, to Kurrachee, was entered for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
3	Peshawur (s)	Baker	London, Oct. 24.
	Chanda (s)	Russell	Moulmein, Nov. 27.
	Coconada (s)	Whittard	Penang, Nov. 4.
	Shahsada (s)	Budd	Negapatam, Nov. 18.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 3.—Steamer Khedive. Ship Camperdown. Barque Ganges.
Dec. 4.—Steamer Satara.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
6	Khedive (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Kangra (s)	.....	Bombay.
7	Chyebassa (s)	.....	London.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.			
6	Clan Buchanan (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Khedive (s)	.....	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 8.

FROM GLASGOW.

Australia s—3 cases books, Atmaram Sagoon and Co ; 15 bales paper, M. A. M. Surufally.
Clan Drummond s—320 barrels beer and 50 barrels porter, Framjee, Sands and Co.
Mount Lebanon s—1 hogshead whisky, Green and Read.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Drummond s—36 cases paper, D. H. Cama and Co ; 12 cases plate-glass, Sullemanjee Rasajee ; 50 kegs lead ore, Adamjee Bhanjee ; 22 packages glasswares, Oomersey Premjee.
Australia s—5 cases aniline dyes, S. A. S. Dawood ; 30 cases currant, Abdoolabhoy Heptoola ; 70 cases copper braziers, and 1,256 tiles copper, Bonn, Ashley and Co.
Rydal Hall s—2,366 cakes hard spelter, Hemraj Khimjee ; 9 bales paper, M. A. M. Surufally ; 6 cases soap, Essoofally Sumsoodin and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Bokhara s—6 cases books, Thacker and Co ; 1 case books, Shavaksahah Hormusjee ; 6 packages books, &c., Cooper Madon and Co.
Nepaul s—3 packages medicine, A. K. Tyebally.
Ethiopia s—26 cases whisky, Sorabjee Cowasjee.
Rydal Hall s—2 hogsheads stout, Sorabjee Cowasjee.
Bedouin s—4 cases french-polish, Rahimbhoy Mamanjee.

FROM GENOA.

China s—1 cask sherry, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Bokhara s—40 cases apples, D. Macropolo ; 360 cases apples, Eduljee Cokerjee and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Valiant s—83 cases pain-killer, Essoofally Heptoola.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 10.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Such of the following New Long Causes, fixed for the 10th December, which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar will be defended, will not be called on until any consent decree and undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order when required.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

New Long Causes.

334-83—R. M. Sayani—Dewcurun Bhoja and another vs. Bhimji Bhanji and others—H. C. and B., B. and H. and M. B. Barbhaya.
336-83—Nana and H—Noor Mahomed Haji Vully vs. The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay.
338-83—Payne and G—Jetha Akha and others vs. V. S. do Sousa and another—Tobin and R.
345-83—Macfarlane and E.—Mooljt Hunsraj vs. Khimji Yulubhdas—Jefferson, B. and D.
346-83—In person (a pauper) Ashabai vs. Haji Sulliman, Esse and others.
348-83—Smith and F.—Kessowji Dossa and others vs. John Higgins and another—Prescot and W.

Long Causes.

424-81—R. M. Sayani and Smith and F.—Thakersey Dewraj and others vs. Hurbum Nursey and others—Tobin and R. Macfarlane and E.—Part heard.
292-83—Chalk and W.—Casinath Wittobs and others vs. Dinanath Jugonnath and others—Khunderao M.—Part heard.
191-83—Thackurdas and D.—The New Piece-goods Bazaar Co. vs. Tribhowandas Jugjiwandas—Macfarlane and E.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

462-82—Macfarlane and E.—D.S. Kemp vs. Manockjee Cursetjee Shroff and others—J. C. Cama.
525-81—Macfarlane and E.—Jafferji Abdoolally vs. Abdool Hoosein Dawoodbhoy—M. Munshi.
452-82—In person—Chandoobhoy Cassumbhoy vs. T. F. Punnett—Prescot and W.
530-81—Cleveland, L. and N.—Kessowji Naik vs. C. A. Turner—Craigie, L. and O.
149-82—M. H. Khan—Sallay Mahomed Ahmed Joosub vs. John Mahomed Haji Joosub and others.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

403-82—Cleveland L. and N.—Premchund Roychund vs. The Gordon Mills Co.—Craigie L. and O.
478-74—Jefferson, B. and D.—Goculdas Currumsey vs. The New Piece-goods Bazaar Co.—Shapurjee and T.
342-82—Payne and G.—A. Turner vs. Framjee Cursetjee Javeri—Nanu and H.
62-81—H. Cleveland—Motibai vs. Sallaybhoy Heptoola and another—Nanu and H.
218-81—Smith and F.—Beebee Khatoon vs. Aga Mahomed Banker bin Haji Ally &c.—Craigie, L. and O.
163-82—Payne and G.—Sowji Dhurumsey vs. L. Singer—Chalk and W.
450-82—Tyabji and D.—The Hon. F. L. Latham vs. Gungadas Jumnadas Bawa and others—M. H. Khan.
233-82—Balkrishna and B.—Jewanji Rustomji Sidhwa vs. Ruttonji Manockji Sidhwa—M. M. Munshi.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 7.

Quicke, Surg., on duty, from Sattara.
Tweede, Col., Pol. Dept., on leave, from Baghdad.

DECEMBER 8.

Sparks, Major, North Staffordshire, on leave, from Lucknow.
Lloyd, Lieut.-Col., Staff, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 8.

Jervis, Surg., to join, to Pishin.
Birch, Lieut.-Col., 9th Bombay N. I., on leave, to Poona.
Champain, Col., R. E., on duty, to Kurrachee.
Lloyd, Lieut.-Col., Staff, from leave, to Poona.
Jones, Lieut., R. E., from leave, to Kirkee.
Watson, Lieut., E. I. Horse, on duty, to Goonah.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. BAILEY, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, December 10.

A special meeting of the council of the Bombay Vol. Rifle Association will be held this day, Monday, the 10th inst., at 5-30 p.m. Every member of the council is particularly requested to attend.

There will be parade under the Adjutant on Wednesday next, the 12th inst., at the Oval, at 6-30 a.m. All members are requested to attend.

"E" Company will commence class firing this day, Monday, the 10th inst. Members of "F" Company who have not completed their class firing are requested to do so with "E" Company. "C" Company will commence position drill this day, Monday, the 10th inst., parading at the Oval every day until further orders at 6-30 a.m. Members of "E" and "F" Companies who have not completed their position drills are requested to do so with "C" Company.

Members going to class fire who are at the Boribunder station at 5-20 a.m., and at Byculla station at 5-35 a.m. will have to pay their own fares paid to Coorla and back ; those coming after will have to pay their own fare. Members going to Coorla for practice who are at the above Railway stations at the time stated will be supplied with passes enabling them to travel 2nd class by paying 3rd class fare.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters,
Poona, December 7.

Capt. F. Stevenson, Offg. Station Staff Officer at Neemuch, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from 1st Dec., vice Major Spratt, whose tenure expired on 30th ultimo.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India on the dates specified :—Capt. C. A. de N. Lucas, S. C., 2nd Sqdn. Comdr., 2nd Sind Horse, 26th Nov. ; Lieut. A. B. Mein, S. C., Wing Officer 31st N. I., 26th Nov ; Surgn. H. E. Jervis, I. M. D., in medical charge 12th Regt. N. I., 30th Nov. ; Hony. Lieut. and Depy. Assist. Comsy. H. E. Barnes, Unattached List, 29th Nov.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—20th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. A. B. Elton (attached to 10th N. I.) from 3rd Jan. to 13th Jan. 1884, on medical certificate in extension of privilege leave.

The leave granted to Lieut. J. A. Lebalmondiere, R. A., in G. O. C. of 30th ultimo, is cancelled.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 1, MEADOW-STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.
OPPOSITE ROGERS & CO.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time, will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King Willi amstreet, Charing Cross," engraved on the Governm ent Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS are W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
"AGENTS WANTED."

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated ; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight ; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate, based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menlet, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application.

C. MARCKS & Co.

43, Rampart-row, Bombay.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE ..... FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.
MANAGER ..... DENBIGH NEWTON.
LEADER OF ORCHESTRA .. C. BRIGGS.

TO-NIGHT ! !
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
OF THE
"AUSTRALIAN FROLIQUES,"
At the above THEATRE.
SPECIAL PROGRAMME.
NEW SONGS,
DANCES,
&c., &c., &c.
SIDE-SPLITTING FARCE,
"PUT UP YOUR THUMB."
Reserve seats can be obtained at Messrs.
SOUNDY & Co.

SATURDAY NIGHT,
GRAND PRODUCTION OF A NEW VERSION OF
"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,"
IN FOUR ACTS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DEMPSTER—December 8, at Sholapur, Deccan, the wife of F. E. Dempster, Government Telegraphs, of a son.

DEATH.

QUINTON—December 4, at Bombay, Angelica Quinton, widow of the late George Harris Quinton, aged 61.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARTLEY—November 29, at Russelkondah, the wife of W. H. Bartley, Judicial Department, of a son.
BUCHANAN—December 5, at Barrackpore, the wife of Mr. James Buchan, of a daughter.
STUART—November 24, at Kumbakonam, the wife of C. H. Stuart, of a son.
WHITAKER—December 2, at Rawalpindi, Punjab, the wife of Captain C. J. Whitaker, York and Lancaster Regiment, D. A. A. General for Musketry, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GARSTIN—WALKE—December 4, at Meerut, Captain G. L. Garstin, 9th Bengal Cavalry, son of the Rev. Anthony Garstin, late Chaplain, Bengal Establishment, to Mary Constance, eldest daughter of the late Rev. W. D. Walke, of Wilts.

DEATHS.

MORLEY—December 4, at Umballa, Michael Morley, Indian Medical Department (retired list), aged 44 years.
WATT—December 3, at Calcutta, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. George Watt, aged 6 weeks.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1883.

THE reply of the Secretary of State to the despatch of the Government of India of August last, in which are indicated the modifications designed to give effect to the advice of the majority of the local Governments in the matter of the Ilbert Bill, was received in Calcutta on Saturday week. The same reply dealt with another despatch sent subsequently, which asked the Secretary of State for his opinion upon the question whether the further progress of the Bill should be delayed until after the meeting of Parliament, in accordance with the representations urged upon the Government by the leaders of the Opposition in Calcutta. Lord Kimberley's reply, which we understand was agreed to unanimously by the Indian Council—a fact which we recommend to the thoughtful consideration of the Defence Association when next telegraphing to us about Lord Hartington's "confession" that the Indian Council is hostile to the Bill—communicates to Lord Ripon the entire concurrence of the Secretary of State in Council in the proposal to pass the Bill with the modifications suggested. As for the question of postponement, the despatch informs the Government of India that both Her Majesty's Ministers and the Secretary of State in Council see no reason why the Bill should be postponed until Parliament meets.

The Government of India, it is intimated, should proceed with the Bill in due course, and deal with it during the session of the Legislative Council. This of course settled the question finally, and the statement made by His Excellency the Viceroy on Friday was the result. It will be observed that in communicating the purport of the reply of the Secretary of State, Lord Ripon did not apparently deem it necessary to say anything as to the precise time or mode of proceeding with the Bill. We believe it is as yet uncertain what the decision on this point will be. The Bill may be taken up in January, or it may be dealt with in the present month. There is no desire to hurry the matter, and so far as the Government of India is concerned, it would, perhaps, please them best to throw the matter over until Parliament meets, so that the opponents of the Bill might have an opportunity of bringing the controversy to the test of a debate and a division in the House of Commons. The tenour of Lord Kimberley's official and formal reply to the reference to him on this point precludes, however, the postponement of the Bill with the express object of facilitating a Parliamentary debate. But it is not likely that anything will be done to hasten the final agony. The Rent Bill, which also must wait the advent in Calcutta of its unyielding opponent General Wilson, as well as of the Commander-in-Chief, to a certain extent blocks the way, and what with the Exhibition, the Duke of Connaught, the approaching Christmas festivities, and arrears of official work, it is thought quite possible that December will pass before the Bill does. Whether as much can be said for January is doubtful. All that can be said positively now is that so far no date is fixed for the passing of the Bill.

The facts and deductions we have just set forth comprise all that is known—we might, in deed, say all that is knowable—with regard to the present position of the Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill. How much of it all is new to our readers ? Very little it must be confessed. We have stated over and over again nearly every item. What we now state for the first time—that the Indian Council unanimously approved of the despatch in which the Secretary of State communicated to the Government of India his decision on the questions submitted to him—has an interest and a significance of its own, no doubt, but it was assuredly not the one fact which Calcutta clamoured to hear. The Viceroy in his clear and businesslike speech to the Legislative Council, perhaps upon that very account, did not allude to it. But take that away, and we have the purport of the Viceroy's announcement. Lord Ripon states that on the 24th July the last of the opinions of the local Governments on the Ilbert Bill was received. The Government thereupon lost not a day in considering the course which should be pursued in regard to the measure, and on the 10th August a despatch was sent to the Secretary of State embodying the views of the Government on the whole question. It was held that the principle of the measure ought not to be abandoned, but that certain modifications which did not affect the principle should be made with a view to meet the objections urged against the Bill as it was originally cast. The modifications would confine the jurisdiction to native Civilians who attain the rank of Sessions Judge or District Magistrate, and would leave unchanged the existing right of the local Governments to appoint non-official Europeans justices of the peace. In addition to this, a clause, it was proposed, should be added to give effect to a suggestion of Sir Charles Turner's to amend a section in the Criminal Procedure Code so as to enable proceedings in a lower court to be stayed while application for the transfer of a case to another court or to the High Court itself is being made by a defendant or complainant or the Government. These modifications were submitted to the Secretary of State for approval. There was, as we have stated above, a further reference to Lord Kimberley—that relative to the advisability of acceding to the request urged by the opposition that the measure should be postponed until after the meeting of Parliament. What is there in all this that was not known to every man in India ? For weeks past we knew the substance of the Secretary of State's decision in regard to the suggested modifications. They were approved. In respect to the question of postponing the Bill until after the meeting of Parliament, no formal announcement was made. The despatch containing the views of the Secretary in Council on this point, as on the others, arrived in Calcutta on Saturday week, and the contents were certainly not concealed. On Friday the Viceroy confirms what was known already for some days, that the Secretary of State was of opinion that the question should be settled one way or other in the Legislative Council during the present session ; that the Ministry did not see why a measure within the competence of the Legislative Council in India should be postponed until the meeting of Parliament ; that, in short, the measure should be dealt with in the ordinary routine of business. In discussing from time to time the probable tenour of the Secretary of State's decision in regard to the postponement of the Bill, we stated that the matter turned wholly upon the certainty or otherwise of the Conservative party, or any responsible section of it, raising an issue on the Bill in the House of Commons. If the Conservative leaders were likely to do in the next session what they deliberately refrained from doing in the last, viz., raise a debate in the House with a view to a hostile vote, the unconcealed desire of Lord Ripon to have the question fully debated in Parliament would undoubtedly have influenced the reply of the Secretary of State. But the Conservative leaders gave no sign of any intention of departing from that attitude of reserve which so infuriated Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett before and after he was counted out when he essayed to bring on his motion last session. Delay for merely delay's sake would only prolong the harmful excitement which has been so sedulously sustained by money and organisation ever since the Bill was introduced—very unfortunately in our view—last spring. Such being the state of the case, the Secretary of State decides that the Bill shall be settled one way or other in the present session of the Council. We confess to some disappointment that the desire of the Government of India to have the whole question subjected to an exhaustive debate and a decisive vote in the House of Commons has not been realised. The principle involved would then have been made clear, and it would have been impossible for the most excited partisans ever again to misapprehend or misrepresent it. But if the Ministry saw no reason to expect that the question would be seriously fought in Parliament it is useless to quarrel with the decision arrived at by the Secretary of State in Council that the postponement so vehemently demanded by the opposition, and by no means deprecated by the Government of India, should be accorded. The prolonged agitation in Bengal has done sufficient mischief already, and to protract it without any definite object would be unwise in every point of view. The Protest of the East India Association that was issued on Friday testifies to the uneasiness and alarm which the persistent agitation in Calcutta has created amongst the native community throughout India. The protest is directed against a claim urged by some of the opponents of the Bill to establish a caste-supremacy in their own interest. It is plausibly urged that to deny to native Civil Servants the full powers of judicial offices would exclude them from the higher appointments in that service, as they are already excluded, through political considerations, from commands in the Army, and all positions of political trust. It is very unadvisable that this aspect of the question, so maladroitly brought into view by the opponents of the Bill, should be kept too prominently before the country in connection with a Bil which, as now modified, will certainly be passed eventually, and will as certainly do very few natives or Europeans either good or harm. We therefore acquiesce, though somewhat reluctantly, in the decision of the Secretary of State that the discussion and disposal of the Bill shall not be needlessly delayed.

Lord Ripon, having decided to abstain from all matters of controversy, has not given to the Council and the public the reasons which we have now set forth for the course finally resolved upon. No doubt when His Excellency's speech is read in Bengal there will be a general exclamation that all he now makes known was known before. That is perfectly true. There has been no concealment whatever as to the course which the Government of India recommended and the Secretary of State in Council sanctioned. The public can now judge for itself how much foundation there was for the peevish complaints, so constantly reiterated, that the Government of India was concealing its intentions and displaying a want of consideration for the feelings of opponents who did not, it must be admitted, always set an example of consideration for the feelings of others. As a matter of fact, the Government made no mystery whatever of its views and intentions, which were given to the public with an unreserve that would have struck Lord Lytton as marvellously indiscreet. That a formal announcement of the course to be pursued was not made at an earlier stage is explained by the fact that the despatch containing the Secretary of State's reply was not received until the first of December, and it would have been contrary to all usage to anticipate its purport on the faith of a telegram. His Excellency very reasonably asks, what would the Opposition have said if it were found that the language of the despatch differed in a single expression from that of the telegraphic abstract ? Lord Northbrook—who spoke, of course, not from a telegraphic summary of the decision arrived at, but from personal knowledge—described the modifications which had been determined upon several weeks since. If there had been any wish to keep Calcutta in the dark on the subject Lord Northbrook would have held his peace. We all heard before, what we hear officially now. Where then was the justification for the charge of reticence levelled at the Government, and quite unnecessarily noticed and rebutted by Lord Ripon ? The good faith of the Government, so factiously called in question, has been amply vindicated by the fact that when the formal declaration of its intentions is now made we see that it tells us only what had been fully and frankly communicated to the public long before.

A CALCUTTA correspondent tells us that very fair progress is being made with the Rent Bill, and things are going on smoothly enough in Committee. The statement which appeared in certain of our contemporaries that the Lieutenant-Governor was to take the chair was, of course, erroneous. The Legal Member is *ex-officio* chairman of every Select Committee. Mr. Kristodas Pal fights the Zemindar's cause, and he is an effective orator. He is not at his best, however, in debating points in Committee, where it is feared by those whom he represents that his want of practical acquaintance with the subject places him somewhat at a disadvantage.

THE appointment of Mr. David Watson to the Shrievalty of Bombay for the coming year has, we understand, been notified by the Secretary to Government. As a member of the late firm of Messrs. Watson, Bogle and Co., Mr. Watson was some years ago engaged largely in business in this city. He was also Deputy Chairman, and subsequently Chairman, of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. During the absence of Mr. John Gordon on leave, Mr. Watson acted as Secretary to the Chamber.

THE MINNESINGERS.

THE second Smoking Concert given by the recently established company of Minnésingers came off most successfully on Friday evening last. The Gymkhana buildings had been kindly lent, and punctually at 9-30 p.m. the amateurs were got together at one end of the long hall for the opening "Soldier's Song" of Werner. There was by no means so large an audience as on the first occasion. This, however, was to be anticipated. But no doubt, with the expected attraction held out by the presence of that sex which is the motive of all true Minnésong, the bye-meeting announced to take place at the Ladies' Gymkhana on Malabar Hill next Friday will in this respect make ample amends.

The comprehensive sentiment of love, wine, and gold inspired the chord struck in the commencing glee. "Courage in camp and field, courage that ne'er will yield"—these are what win for the soldier

"Bright eyes beaming, goblets gleaming,
Ruddy wine, and sparkling gold."

And the verve of the song was worthy of the gallant nature of the toast. The second *morceau* was far less after the fashion of the genuine troubadour. Milton Welling's "At the Ferry" is lackadaisacal as well as vague ; and indeed a minstrel who ventured to tell Ladylove's ears with any such pathetic nonsense deserved a bolt, not a kiss, from the castle walls for his pains. But the matter of the song in no way interfered with the manner of Dr. Hunt's rendering. That was one of the best things in the concert, the singer narrowly escaping an encore. The Minnésinger *ensemble*, "Evening," followed,—a pretty glee affording opportunity for the finer shades of part singing :—

"Hark thro' the silence reigning
The flute's soft murmuring song,
While nightingales complaining
Their trilling notes prolong ;
Their notes, their-melting-notes-pro-long"—

was all well shaded, and proved the guild to know some of the *arcana* of its trade. But Mr. F. Ward, who came next, ought not to have eaten up Gatty's admirable "Love till Death." The singer possesses a capital bass, but, if he will pardon some honest criticism, sings too much with his chest, and too little with his throat. At least that was the impression his performance conveyed on Friday evening, though "Echo it ! carry it ! far and wide" was almost electrical in its well-managed effect, and had something substantial to do in winning the recall he on the whole certainly deserved.

In the trio "Winds, gently whisper," which Mr. Ward sang with Messrs. Hunt and Johnston, no fault could be found either with him or his fellow Minnésingers. Words and air are alike beautiful—

"A breath, as hush'd as lover's sigh,
Or that unfolds the morning's door ;
Sweet as the winds that gently fly
To sweep the Spring's enamelled floor."

These, set to appropriate music and executed with taste, were one of the higher pleasures of the programme. The next glee, Mendelssohn's "Vintage Song," was preceded by a charming violoncello "Nocturno"—one of Ignez Lachner's—performed by Major Wickham, R.A., accompanied by Mr. E. Nicholson on the piano, appreciation of which may be measured by the enthusiasm it called forth. This was not, however, the only instance of particular enthusiasm. Mr. J. C. R. Johnston's song "The Old, old Story" (Blumenthal) was exquisitely sung, and richly deserved special recognition.

"Maiden fair, oh have a care,
Vows are many, truth is rare."

The warning is of general application, and perhaps nineteenth century maidens can take care of themselves. But the most giddy damsel in the world could not but be moved by the tenderness and delicacy Mr. Johnston managed to impart into his interpretation. The Minnésingers' second concert was concluded by a tuneful rendering of Chwatal's glee "Lovely Night" ; and it only remains to be hoped that next Friday's concert will prove as pleasant a reunion.

THE NAGPORE, BENGAL RAILWAY.

WE have received for publication the following copy of a letter (and appendix) addressed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the Local Government on this subject :—

Bombay, 4th December, 1883.

To the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Railways), Bombay.

SIR,—The Committee of this Chamber have had under consideration the letter dated Simla, August 17, 1883, addressed by the Government of India to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and the correspondence therein referred to, on the question of railway communication between the Central Provinces and Bengal ; and they desire me to address you on the subject.

The early construction of a line on the broad gauge connecting Nagpore with Calcutta, while it would be of great benefit to Bengal and the country generally, would be of the utmost importance to this Presidency, and particularly to the

TELEGRAMS.

THE ILBERT BILL.

THE VICEROY'S STATEMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 9.

I send on in full to-day the observations of His Excellency in explanation of his previous reticence, hitherto unfavourably remarked upon here, on the subject of the course the Home Government had decided to adopt. The meeting on Friday, I may add, was held in the large hall, not in the usual Chamber; and, as on the occasion of former debate, ample accommodation was provided for visitors. About 150 Europeans, including many ladies, were present. There was no demonstration of any kind. I have ascertained that the statement made by the Viceroy has created considerable surprise, as it tends to show how completely the Government of India is subordinate to the Secretary of State and his Council.

Referring to the delay in making a declaration as to the course approved by the Home Government, His Excellency said:—"It is clear, as it seems to me, that until Saturday, when the despatch from the Secretary of State reached Calcutta, the Government here was not in a position to make any public declaration upon this subject. The question was originally referred to the Secretary of State, and until the proceedings of the Government of India received his approval it was one which, from the circumstances of the case, could not be dealt with by the Government of India except in consultation with Her Majesty's Government, and one point—that relating to the proposal to postpone the Bill till after the meeting of Parliament—was wholly within the province of Her Majesty's Government at home, and could only be decided by them. Until, therefore, we were in possession of the views of Her Majesty's Government we were debarred altogether from saying anything in public upon the subject. It have, however, seen it said that when Her Majesty's Government had determined upon the course which they were going to take, and the answer they were going to send, that course might have been communicated to the Government of India by telegram, and after having received that telegram the Government of India might have made some public statement. Now, it appears to me, first, that it would have been altogether inconsistent with the ordinary practice and with official propriety to make a public statement on a mere telegram, unless Her Majesty's Government had directed that we should do so. But further than that, I cannot think it would have been at all safe for the Government of India to have made any such statement on a telegraphic communication. Suppose that that had been done, and suppose that when the despatch came out, and after it had been made known to the public, it had been possible to say that there was any inconsistency between the statement made upon telegraphic communication and the precise words of the despatch of the Secretary of State. I leave it to the members of this Council to consider whether that would not have produced results very far from desirable. It seems to me that it was absolutely necessary that I should be in a position to do what I have done to-day, namely, to use the precise language of the Secretary of State in explaining his views; and until the words in which those views were expressed were in my possession I could not, with any propriety or discretion, have spoken in public on this subject. And I must also say that it appears to me that the proper place to make the first public declaration upon any proceeding in connection with this measure before this Legislative Council is in this Legislative Council itself. I think that the members of this Council might have to complain if I, as the President of this Council, made any such statement elsewhere. I am quite sure most legislative bodies would undoubtedly have thought that that involved some kind of slight; though I have such confidence in the good feeling of the members of this body that I believe if I had been in a position to make such a statement some weeks ago, and had thought it desirable in the public interests to make it at the time when the Council was not sitting, they would have overlooked any apparent discourtesy in my doing so; and if an opportunity had been afforded to me and I had had the inclination to do so, I should not have hesitated to do so. But, as I have said, the information was not in my possession till Saturday, and this is the first and most fitting public occasion on which such a statement could be made."

With regard to the suggestion of Sir Charles Turner, the Viceroy will propose to embody it in the Bill when an opportunity for debate arises; and Government will then be ready to state the grounds upon which the modifications are proposed, and its views in respect of the effect which they will have upon the provisions of the Bill. The Viceroy further stated that General Wilson maintained his position of objection to the measure altogether, in regard to the despatch above mentioned as well as to the preceding one. The Secretary of State's despatch is dated 8th November last, and in it the Secretary of State in Council expresses his concurrence in the proposals of the Government of India. With regard to the memorials of the Defence Association, His Excellency proceeded as follows:—There is also another question connected not with the substance of this measure, but with the manner of proceeding with it, to which I wish to refer on this, the earliest, opportunity. In the month of September last the Government received a memorial from the Anglo-Indian Defence Association which contained two requests. The first was that the papers which had been received from the local Governments in connexion with this Bill should be published at once, and the second was that further proceedings with regard to the Bill should be stayed until Parliament had had an opportunity of considering the Bill and expressing its opinion upon it. In the reply which was sent to that memorial the memorialists were informed that their first request had already been complied with, and that the papers relating to the matter had been published in the *Gazette*, where they appeared on, I think, the 8th September. They were published at the earliest moment possible. We only waited until we had ascertained that the despatch we had sent home was in the hands of the Secretary of State, and until we were informed that he had no objection to the publication of the Paper. The second request of the memorialists, namely, that any further proceedings with regard to the Bill should be put off until Parliament had had an opportunity of discussing the question and pronouncing an opinion upon it, related to a matter which was essentially and entirely in the hands of Her Majesty's Government. Any question concerning proceedings in Parliament necessarily can only be determined by the Government at home. Such a question is altogether beyond the scope of the Government of India, and the Cabinet alone can decide what course should be taken upon any matter involving the proceedings of either House of Parliament. The memorial was forwarded by the next mail after it had been received to the Secretary of State, and his opinion on the question of postponement was asked by the Government of India who only said that the question, in their judgment, ought to be settled one way or the other before the end of the next sittings of the Legislative Council in Calcutta. In the same despatch in which the Secretary of State replied to our general proposals he replied also to that particular request of the Anglo-Indian Defence Association, and he informed us that Her Majesty's Government do not see any good reason why a measure which lies entirely within the competence of this Legislative Council and is already before that body should be postponed till Parliament meets; and they conclude, therefore, that the Bill will be taken up in the ordinary course of business, so that it may be disposed of during the usual session of the Legislative Council in Calcutta. I am not yet in a position, in consequence of the absence of the two members of the Executive Council to whom I have referred just now, to say exactly when the next step with regard to this Bill will be taken. It is a subject which will be considered shortly by that Council.

MR. ATKINS' INTERVIEW.

(FROM THE DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 9.

The Defence Association has received a telegram, dated London, December 8, reporting that as Lord Kimberley has not vouchsafed a reply to Mr. Atkins' challenge to publish what was really said, Mr. Atkins has published a full report of the interview as committed to writing directly afterwards, saving only that part of the reply which Lord Kimberley said was confidential. Mr. Atkins' has asserted positively that Lord Kimberley used the exact words formerly reported.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 9.

To-morrow, the 10th December, has been declared a general holiday in all the public offices under the Government of India and the Government of Bengal, in honour of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who leave Calcutta that evening, after witnessing the illuminations.

On Friday morning the brigade consisting of the Royal Artillery, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, a squadron of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, the Naval Volunteers, the Mounted Infantry Volunteers, and the 4th and 17th Bengal Native Infantry Regiments, were reviewed by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, after which there was a sham fight. The enemy were supposed to be in possession of the suburbs, including Kidderpore bridge and the new grand stand. The latter, with earthworks thrown up, being too strong to be attacked in force in front, the Volunteer Rifles were entrusted with the attack on the right flank, for which purpose they made a détour to the right and occupied the village of Hastings. The Mounted Company moved to the left in rear of the enemy's right, while General Wilkinson, with the main body of the troops, made a feint attack in front. On the signal of three rockets being given the Rifles debouched from Hastings, and, rapidly extending, delivered the attack in force on the right flank, the Mounted Infantry seized the enemy's pickets and carried the Kidderpore Bridge, and the whole affair ended by the capture of the enemy's earthworks. The Volunteers behaved splendidly, and were deservedly congratulated and thanked by His Royal Highness and by General Wilkinson through Major Nicolay, Commanding, for their soldierly appearance, good turn-out, and splendid march past. The parade, a very instructive one, was over at a little after 9 o'clock Every one was well pleased with the morning's work.

MURDER CASE AT RANGOON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 8.

Bentle, a Eurasian convict of the Shoaygyeen Jail, was tried yesterday by a jury and found guilty of the murder of a Burmese woman. He was sentenced by the Recorder to death, subject to confirmation of the sentence by the High Court of Calcutta.

RICE CULTIVATION IN BRITISH BURMAH.

Official reports from fourteen districts give the approximate increased area under paddy at 62,000 acres. Reports from the other three districts have not been received.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RUMOURED DESERTION OF EGYPTIAN TROOPS.

CAIRO, DEC. 7.

According to reports received here from Khartoum, the Egyptian troops at Sennaar have declared for the Mahdi.

TURKISH WAR-VESSELS ORDERED TO THE RED SEA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, DEC. 7.

Several Turkish war-vessels have been ordered to cruise in the Red Sea.

LONDON, DEC. 9.

The British Government has no objection to the presence of Turkish frigates in the Red Sea, provided they will act in co-operation with the British.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE QUESTION.

PARIS, DEC. 8.

Negotiations are still being carried on between Marquis Tseng and M. Ferry.

THE SYDNEY CONFERENCE.

SYDNEY, DEC. 7.

The Conference here has decided upon the formation of a Federal Council to deal with the common affairs of the Colonies.

LATER.

The sittings of the Conference have been adjourned *sine die*.

THE IMPERIAL PRINCE OF GERMANY.

LONDON, DEC. 7.

It is believed that the Imperial Prince of Germany will visit the Pope on his way back to Germany from Madrid.

LONDON, DEC. 9.

The visit of the Imperial Prince of Germany to the Pope is confirmed.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, DEC. 7.

The Bombay mails of the 16th ult. were delivered in London to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, DEC. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Patna, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this evening.

SUEZ, DEC. 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie arrived here this morning.

The Hall Line steamer Wistow Hall, outward bound, left Suez for Bombay at 1 p.m. on Friday, the 7th instant.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, DEC. 7.

Total week's sales of Cotton	49,000	bales.
" " " Surats	7,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	98,000	"
" " Surats	4,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	500,000	"
" " Surats	92,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	52,000	"

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Fair Dholleras 4

The Manchester market has been quiet.

7 lb. Shirtings	5-4½
8½ lb. do.	6-4½
40's Mule Twist	0-9½
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅛
3½ " Sterling Loan	102⅛
4½ " French Rentes	109⅞
Bar Silver	50 13-16

We take the following few leading facts from the introductory remarks of Dr. Weir, Acting Municipal Commissioner, in forwarding the Municipal Budget for 1884-85 to the Town Council. Commencing the year with a balance in hand of four lakhs of rupees, Rs. 37,15,550 are added as the estimated amount of receipts, making Rs. 41,15,550. Against this is debited an estimated expenditure of Rs. 36,95,859 and the one lakh of rupees which the Municiplity is bound by the Act to reserve as a closing balance, making Rs. 37,95,859, which sum being deducted from the estimated revenue and balance in hand leaves as an estimated surplus on next year's working of Rs. 3,19,691. Of this amount, the Acting Commissioner remarks:—"Three lakhs may be reserved for new works or other expenditure." Further, we may quote the concluding sentences of the introductory remarks:—The revenue is buoyant; the income is about Rs. 20,000 more than the expenditure. The expenditure includes the increased debt charges, amounting to about a lakh of rupees, and it does not therefore appear to be necessary to reserve any further sum, as originally intended, to meet the extra debt charges between 1884 and 1888." So that the state of Municipal finances may be taken to be eminently satisfactory.

The annual Maijee Exhibition and Horse-Show will be opened on the 4th February. Prizes are offered amounting to Rs. 5,665. The classes are:—For colts, fillies, mares, geldings, mules, cattle, sheep, and goats; agricultural produce (cotton, food-grains, oilseeds, fibres, tobacco, dyes, sugarcane, and vegetables). A sum of Rs. 250 is set apart for miscellaneous prizes for encouraging indigenous arts and manufactures.

We regret to hear that the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs has been indisposed during the last few days, though on arrival in Calcutta from England he seemed to have fully recovered his health.

Tired of a dull merchant sent merely to spy out the land, Reuter has procured "a certain Khaf Syed," who is said to have arrived at Merv claiming to have performed miracles. As the energy of this individual is directed against the Russians, not ourselves, there is no use in introducing him to the notice of Mofussil editors. Unless he indeed could work the miracle of inducing these latter authorities to see molehills in proper perspective.

The accounts relating to the trade and navigation of British India show that the imports during October last amounted to Rs. 6,47,36,051 and the exports to Rs. 5,23,83,561 as compared to Rs. 5,35,42,988 and Rs. 6,12,17,553 respectively in the corresponding month of last year. For the seven months, 1st April to 31st October this year, the figures are:—Imports Rs. 38,01,94,927; exports Rs. 49,56,16,029, as compared to Rs. 38,56,13,722 and Rs. 45,40,41,341 respectively for the corresponding period of 1882.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught will, it is stated, leave Calcutta on their return journey up-country this evening. Their Royal Highnesses will make a two days' stay for sight-seeing at Benares, and leave on the 12th for Lucknow, to which another couple of days will be devoted. From Lucknow they will proceed direct to Meerut.

The Rajah of Khetri, Rajputana, has delivered his subjects from a serious infliction. For some time past complaints had been received from the villagers in the neighbourhood of Khetri of ravages by a tiger, which carried off numerous cattle and two or three people. His Highness made up his mind to hunt down the destroyer, and one day last week succeeded in beating him out of the jungle, about eight miles from the capital, and putting an Express bullet through his head. The animal was measured by a European gentleman who was present, and was found to be 8 feet 1 inch long, and 3 feet 8 inches high at the shoulder. There was great rejoicing among the people at getting rid of their *bête noir*.

The *Pioneer* remarks on the Viceroy's statement regarding the Ilbert Bill:—"Lord Ripon's statement merely postpones the matter, and as the postponement cannot be a long one, the thing is not of great importance in any way. But though it has not done much to advance matters, the Viceroy's language has a courteous and conciliatory tone, and will do much to disarm anger and encourage patience."

On the Calcutta agitation the *Bombay Guardian* remarks:—"The Bengal planters seem to think that Calcutta is their capital, and that the Government of the day has no higher duty than to consult their interest and their feelings. The extraordinary strength of the anti-Ilbert-Bill agitation there is mainly due to the planter influence. We are sorry that this feeling sought to find a miserable relief in disrespect shown the Viceroy on the occasion of his return to Calcutta. Surely, these gentlemen are not wanting in opportunities to give expression to their sentiments, that they should have to resort to this questionable method. The columns of the Calcutta press are lovingly open to them; they can come together in mass meeting; they can make themselves heard in Parliament."

The *Bombay Catholic Examiner* pronounces the "lukewarm loyalty" of the officials who were present at the Calcutta St. Andrew's dinner to be "most reprehensible":—

When the air was full of rumours that an open insult was to be levelled at Her Majesty's highest representative in this Empire, officials who had any respect for themselves, their position, and the Government they served, should not have accepted any invitation to dinner without first assuring themselves that they were not to be made accessory to a breach of loyalty and respect for the constituted authorities. Any committee of the initial error can be allowing themselves to be made parties to such a questionable action by their mere presence, they might have atoned for their imprudence by emphatically disapproving of what took place, and withdrawing before it was too late. The half-hearted manner in which they testified their loyalty will not reinstate them in the eyes of their fellow-subjects. Their protest was by far too feeble. But the fault of the officials, however grave in itself, was only one of weakness. The greatest burden of blame rests on the shoulders of those who originated that singular banquet. Many of Calcutta's leading citizens were at that dinner, and had they behaved otherwise their example might have averted the crowning disgrace which followed; it certainly would have mitigated it. In proportion as we honour the patriotism of Scotchmen we deplore the turn affairs took in Calcutta on St Andrew's day. Conduct objectionable in itself is more so when it is obtruded upon the public as being identified with the sentiments or prejudices of one of the constituents of which the United British Kingdom is composed. All Scotchmen out of Calcutta, and probably a good many in it, will feel this more keenly than Englishmen or Irishmen. Caledonia has been disgraced by the waywardness of her children on the Hooghly.

The Hasan Khel Afridis are suspected of the late theft of six rifles and a sword, from the 33rd Regiment at Pabbi. Six rifles were also stolen lately from the godowns of the Swat River Canal Store, at Jhinda.

The Allahabad paper learns from the Deccan that a *cause célèbre* is likely to result from a quarrel between Mr. Seymour Keay and the *Deccan Times*. That paper recently published a letter making serious allegations against Mr. Keay's character. "In particular," the *Pioneer* says, "it was stated that by skilful preparation and manipulation Mr. John Seymour Keay substituted one document for another taken by him from the hand of a native who could not read English, and caused that native, in the belief that he was signing the original document, which had been read to him, to sign the substituted document, whereby the banking firm of Poorun Mull suffered to the extent of many thousand rupees. These were facts, it was added, well known in the bazaars of Hyderabad, but in all probability not to the English investing public. Mr. Keay demanded an apology and the writer's name, threatening legal proceedings in default. The editor refuses to comply, asserting the good faith and accuracy of the correspondent, and also promises to give fuller details of Mr. Keay's career in Hyderabad in a future issue. Some startling disclosures in bazaar financing are anticipated, and considerable excitement prevails, our correspondent says, concerning the pending lawsuit, for which Mr. Keay, it is said, has retained eminent counsel from Bombay."

However widely varied may be the views entertained by different sections of the public on some matters, there is but one opinion that we have seen expressed on the question of the gauge on which the main Indian railway lines ought to be constructed. With reference to the point now being agitated regarding the Jhansi-Manickpore line, the *Statesman* and the *Pioneer*, as indeed all other organs of public opinion in India, are in accord. The former journal writes:—

"No more frightful blunder has ever been committed in our feeble prosecution of railway enterprise in this country, than the break of gauge which the Strachеys forced upon the Government. We trust with the *Pioneer* that Mr. Hope will set his face absolutely against the metre-gauge, for we are still only beginning to make railways in India, and to carry this blunder any further on the main lines of traffic will be simply to repeat the original folly. The minor, or mere 'feeder' lines, may be of any gauge that is adapted to the work they have to do, but every main line of traffic in the country should be on the same gauge, both for military purposes as well as commercial convenience. You have very obstinate men to deal with in the Strachеys, and their influence is very great at the India Office."

The *Statesman* asks:—"Is it really true that His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore, one of the oldest and most influential of the Rajpoot princes, ruler of a vast territory and of seven millions of people, was permitted to find for himself, a seat anywhere he could, at the opening ceremony of the Exhibition on Tuesday? We find it difficult to believe it to be true. If the prince left Calcutta straightway, at this practical, however unintentional, insult, who could blame him? But it was not Jeypore only, we understand, that was thus undeservedly neglected. No arrangements whatever, it seems, were made to set apart proper accommodation for any of the native chiefs or princes who were present. Our officials seem to us at times to have taken leave of their senses. What was the Foreign Office about? It is quite true that it was wise to make the visit of the native princes a purely private one; but did that necessitate this studious neglect of ordinary courtesies, to these distinguished guests? It is, we say, incredible. We would have a reckoning with the Foreign Office pretty quickly, if we were Viceroy. We treat the people and their princes as though they were stocks and stones and then declare how they love and admire us."

Mr. Webster, in introducing the Municipalities' Bill at the meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, on Tuesday last, said it had now become imperatively necessary that further efforts should be made to develop, or create if need be, a capacity for self-help in the people, and to induce them to undertake the management of all affairs that had not for Imperial reasons to be retained in the hands of the representatives of Government.

The *Bombay Guardian*:—"We are very glad that the Foreign Missions Committee of the Church of Scotland have voted to dismiss Mr. Hastie. We do not bear him any ill-will, but we do not think that he was fitted to help forward the cause of missions."

A Calcutta paper tells the following amusing story, which came originally from Rangoon:—

A policeman was put on his trial before the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Yandoom, for allowing a prisoner to escape whilst on board the Bassein steamer. The question was whether the constable had been guilty of criminal neglect of duty. His explanation was that, whilst the steamer was on her way at night through the creeks, the prisoner suddenly jumped overboard near his own village. The vessel was at full speed, and he at once rushed forward with his dah in his hand to inform the captain of the occurrence, and to ask him to stop the steamer and allow him to pursue his prisoner. The captain seems not to have understood the Burman, but to have imagined that he intended to do him harm with his dah, for he got into his cabin, and, according to the accused, fired three shots at him with his revolver. The steamer's lascars then apprehended him, and the Burmese clerk of the steamer coming forward, matters were explained, and the constable released. No doubt the excited appearance of the Burmese with his dah was somewhat alarming, but the captain must have had the instinct of self-preservation remarkably strong if he jumped into his cabin and commenced a fusilade with his revolver in such haste as to leave no time to realise the situation. All that can be said is, fortunately no harm was done.

A new club which has been built at Ajmere was opened on the 3rd inst. with a dinner at which were present Colonel Bradford, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Ajmere; General Gillespie, C. B., commanding at Nusseerabad; Mr. Dangerfield, Manager of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, &c. A correspondent writes:—

The new Ajmere Club is most beautifully situated in the Kaisar Bagh. From the fine verandah one looks over a well-wooded park to the old Mahratta hill fort of Taragurh on the left, and on the right to the long mountain wall of Nagpahar which boldly defines the landscape. It is impossible, indeed, to imagine a prettier or more suitable site for a club, central as it is both to the Government offices and to the cricket-ground; and it is no exaggeration to say that the Kaisar Bagh of Ajmere, with its shady imli trees and its picturesque environment of mountains, is second to none of the People's Parks of India, in beauty. The club now started in Ajmere was built on plans made by Mr. Brassington, and the details of the work have been carried out by Messrs. Thomson and W. R. S. Jones, to the latter of whom the club is indebted for a most perfect dancing-floor. A club has long been wanted in Ajmere, and will prove a great convenience to the numerous European residents and to the neighbouring cantonment of Nusseerabad; while the now rapidly-increasing number of visitors to Ajmere will, as honorary members, find accommodation in the strangers' quarters—an accommodation which will be all the more welcome from the fact that there is no hotel in Ajmere.

The following letter from Sir George Birdwood appears in the *Times* of the 13th ult:—

With reference to the notice in the *Times* of the 7th inst. on Mr. Havell's appointment as superintendent of the School of Art, Madras, I shall be be obliged for the opportunity of stating that India is indebted to South Kensington, not only for Mr. Havell, Mr. J. Griffiths at Bombay, and Mr. J. L. Kipling at Lahore, but also for Mr. H. H. Locke, Principal of the School of Art, Calcutta, and for Messrs. W. G. Terry, Archibald Cole, and Edwin Greenwood at Bombay. South Kensington has, in fact, always been equal to every demand made upon it for providing art teachers for India. I would add, with reference to the last paragraph of your correspondent's communication, that the South Kensington authorities were not asked to send up any number of self-approved candidates for the Madras appointment, but to submit the names of one or two of their best men. They were thus made virtually responsible for the nomination to the appointment; and, in fact, India has now taken away from them one of their best art teachers. Otherwise South Kensington could easily have sent up 100 or more highly-accomplished candidates, and the Lambeth Potteries (Messrs. Doulton and Co.) as many more.

MILITARY NEWS.

Sir Donald Stewart was expected to pass through Allahabad on Saturday, *en route* to Calcutta.

The announcement is made that General Sir Arther Cunynghame, G. C. B., has arrived in Calcutta. General Cunynghame, who served with great distinction through the whole of the Crimean campaign, and was specially honoured by the Sultan on account of his successful command of a large Turkish force, seven years since, has since been at the head of the Sindh and Lahore Division, after which time he commanded the Northern Division of the army in Ireland, and was subsequently Commander of the Forces in South Africa. He now proposes to make a tour through India, returning by Bombay.

Major C. E. D. Branson, Officiating 2nd-in-Command 6th Bengal Native Infantry, Moradabad, is likely to be appointed President of a Special Defence Committee for stations in the Rohilkund District.

Lieutenant G. F. Watson, 19th Punjab Native Infantry, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government, has been appointed Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Mooltan.

The outpost of Jumrood is to be permanently garrisoned by troops, and it is said that Fort Mackeson will be abandoned.

The 5-1 Southern Division Royal Artillery, under the command of Major Williams, marched from Agra on the 6th instant for experimental practice at Roorkee.

Two mountain guns and a detachment 3-1 Scottish Division Royal Artillery have been placed in readiness for service against the Akhas.

The 8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars will stay at Mian Mir for the camp-of-exercise.

The 5th Battery 1st Brigade, Southern Division, Royal Artillery, is proceeding to Roorki for siege operations and is expected to reach that station on the 6th instant.

The 9th Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry, under the command of Colonel T. E. Webster, marched from Gorakhpore on the 21st November, *en route* for Peshawur, and arrived at Lucknow on the 7th instant.

It is stated that, after twelve months' consideration, and now that two troopships have arrived, orders have just been received to rail all soldiers from Bombay, for the Meerut, Sirhind, Lahor, Rawalpindi Divisions and Peshawar District by the Rajputana-Malwa line, which has its terminus at Delhi. The Englishmen congratulate the military authorities at army head-quarters on their excessive foresight in denuding a cantonment like Delhi of all its officers, and then making it a terminal station for the receipt and despatch of troops to form divisions of an army. "It will give His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught," it remarks "some idea of the careful consideration given to all matters relating to the army in India, and his division in particular. Bad as it may be to remove all the troops in one season from one of the most important garrisons in India, it is nothing when compared with the folly of removing all the staff from a station, and, having denuded it of all officers thoroughly acquainted with the locality, its people, its resources, and all the civil officers and the railway officials, to make it the terminal station for the receipt and despatch of the larger number of troops arriving from Bombay, and for despatch to England."

Bombay Volunteers.—The following is the field state of Saturday's parade:—

	Field Offrs.	Capt.	Lts.	Sgts.	Pts.	Total.
A Co.	0	0	0	2	6	8
B Co.	0	1	0	2	6	9
C Co.	0	1	2	2	18	23
D Co.	0	0	0	6	32	38
E Co.	0	1	1	0	20	22
F Co.	0	0	1	0	4	5
Staff & Band	1	0	0	2	26	29
Army Staff.	0	1	0	2	2	5
					Total	139

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MANDAVIE-BUNDER.

A fire broke out on Saturday at midnight in a grain store situated at Mandavie-bunder, at Broach-street, belonging to Ramjee Jewram, and occupied by two grain merchants named Muncherjee Framjee and Kissundass Sookdew. In this building were stored a large quantity of sandal-wood and bags of wheat, linseed, &c. On the alarm being raised, the steam fire-engines from Pydownee, Byculla, and the Fort, with their manual engines, together, with the Port Trust steam fire-engine, at once repaired to the scene, and were commenced to play upon the burning building; but the fire spread rapidly, and the whole place was gutted in a very short time. Shortly after the fire was discovered it raged so violently that it was apprehended that a whole range of buildings adjacent, principally stored with grain, would be destroyed. But there was a strong muster of European police officers present, and a copious supply of water having been obtained, the fire was confined to the structure in which it originated, and by 3 a.m. it was got completely under control, though it smouldered all yesterday. The steam fire-engine belonging to the Pydownee station, with some manual engines, remained on the spot for same time yesterday. The origin of the fire is not known. The damages are roughly estimated at Rs. 1,10,000.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, 'for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE EXPORTS OF INDIAN-MADE COTTON-GOODS.

The following letters appear in the *Manchester Guardian*:—

Sir,—In your issue of the 5th inst., you direct the attention of the manufacturing and shipping community of Lancashire to the great and rapid development of the cotton-manufacturing industry of India in late years. There can be no doubt that in 1883 the total value of that comparatively new trade will be nearer £5,000,000 than £3,000,000, and as extensions are the order of the day, not only in the Presidencies, but also in the interior, it may reasonably be asked, what sum is that trade likely to amount to in the course of six or ten years from this date? The value of the total production of cotton manufactures by the mills in the Presidencies would probably now fall little short of £4,500,000. It is probably owing to the purity of Indian-made cloth that it is preferred to English-made in China and the other markets supplied by Bombay, and that this trade from India to the far East is developing so largely. But there is another reason, viz., Indian-made cloth and yarn have little or no tallow or grease in them, and they take the black or blue dye used largely in Burmah and China much more readily than English manufactures. There can be no question also that Indian-spun yarn (whether exported as yarn or as cloth) is much more durable than that of Lancashire, owing to the fact that being spun mostly from short-stapled cotton it has much more twist in it.

But, be these facts as they may, the magnitude of the total Indian trade in goods and yarn is what demands the serious attention of manufacturers and shippers in Lancashire. It grows rapidly, as you point out, and it will do so. The totals of the export trade only in the last three official years are:—1882-3, Rs. 25,720,616; 1881-2, Rs. 20,105,160; 1880-1, Rs. 19,091,343, showing an increase in 1882-3 in the two previous years of 27·9 and 34·7 per cent. The proportions from each Presidency were:—

	1882-3 Rs.	1881-2 Rs.	1880-1. Rs.
Bombay	21,767,127	17,108,036	16,857,492
Madras	3,321,320	2,732,646	2,275,433
Bengal	589,733	106,585	119,923
Scinde	98,776	88,992	99,182
Burmah	5,000	50,901	9,303

Showing that Madras and even Bengal are following in the wake of Bombay. The exports of cloth from Bombay and Madras are mostly the produce of the mills; but there is also some hand-made cloth. Calcutta mills weave no goods, and the shipments from that port are for the most part hand-made. The same remark applies to the Scinde and Burmah exports. The counts of yarn shipped from India are 10's to 30's, average about 16's, a comparatively small quantity exceeding 24's.

It is a fact that up to this day, and notwithstanding the great increase in the shipping trade of goods and yarn from England to India in the last 25 or 30 years, the poorer orders of the people of India can still afford to wear the better classes of grey shirtings, the great bulk of English-made cloths, except, perhaps, at holiday time. Even dhoties are mostly worn in the urban districts, very few of them going to the North-West Provinces or the Punjab. The development of the business in these new goods fairly illustrates the position. Lancashire goods may be said not to have yet reached the masses of the people in the interior. The cost of carriage is too great; and hence it may reasonably be asked, what will be the country were opened up by railways, and if the agricultural classes were assisted out of the hands of the soucars, money-lenders, &c., to whom it is well known they are always deeply indebted, by the establishment of agricultural banks in India, a great expansion would, in all probability, be effected in the trade with that country in the ensuing five or ten years. Much would, of course, depend on the manner in which such assistance was distributed. I hold strongly that the trial of agricultural banks would effect much good amongst the ryots and agricultural classes of India; but if they are confined to one province or district they will fail of their object, will be slow to remedy the evil it is desired to remove, and will not be effective. It has been frequently noticed by residents in India that the richer the peasantry are the greater is the demand for English goods, which are the more showy and finer classes of cloth. The higher the prices of agricultural produce, provided they do not reach famine rates, the greater is the expansion of the English trade in cotton manufactures. It is reasonable, therefore, to infer that if agricultural banks are established in India the improved condition of the people will benefit the trade of Lancashire much more than the local industries. The stouter makes of goods do not find a large market in India. Bombay has sought for and found outside markets for her surplus production of such goods, and will continue to do so. It will be a great reproach to Lancashire if the grand opportunity which has presented itself for the establishment of relief banks in India under the best auspices, and with all the assistance the Government of India can afford, is allowed to glide out of sight, and nothing is done to push this most promising scheme. The copies of the resolutions adopted at the recent meeting, sent to the India Council, will probably be pigeonholed.

Whilst the subject of the future trade of Lancashire with India is under discussion, the great importance of railways should be mentioned. I do not think the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has done its duty by India for some time or lately. The most strenuous efforts should have been made by that body to agitate for main lines of railway and feeders for those already in operation, to be established in such portions of India as promise to be remunerative. There is plenty of room for them. Without any wild or non-paying schemes being set afoot, I am satisfied that any time in the last seven or ten years at least ten millions sterling per year should have been spent on railways in India, and this sum should have been allowed by the Imperial Government to be borrowed on the cheapest possible terms in London under a guarantee of 4 per cent. per annum. Now, let me ask, what would have been the effect to the Government of India itself and to the Indian trade had this idea—by no means an expensive one—been carried out? Firstly, there would have been a great saving in the better terms obtained in England than in India for such special sterling loans; secondly, exchange on England would have been much benefited—Council bills would have been lessened by so much as was paid in for Indian railways, the Indian Government revenues would not have had to bear the very heavy loss they have suffered by a low exchange, and shippers of Manchester goods to India could afford to pay better prices than have been paid; and thirdly, there would now be such a development of the wheat and other Indian trades as to more than warrant, if not recoup, the expenditure. What matter if the holders of silver obtained a better price for it, or if the Council drafts had increased by 5 per cents. on thirty millions, say £1,200,000? Instead of such a better state of things all round, what do we see? The *laissez-faire* policy drags its slow length along, trade languishes, and "the development of the resources of India" is mere verbiage. Mr. J. Slagg was perfectly right when he pointed to the India Council in London as chiefly to blame for this state of things. An open-handed railway policy is very much wanted for India, and now is the time when the Imperial and Indian Governments are equally alive to the fact, for such bodies as the Manchester and London Chambers of Commerce, and also the associated Chambers, to bestir themselves in the matter. Recently the Manchester Chamber of Commerce allowed Sir A. Colvin, the new Imperial Finance Minister, to leave for India without reminding him of what was, in the opinion of the Directors, necessary to be done in these matters. What is the cause of this shyness and reticence, if not apathy of the worst form? From my own experience I can say that such men as Lord Ripon, Major E. Baring, Mr. T. C. Hope, and other members of the Executive Government only require orders from the Secretary of State for India to take in hand such schemes as an extended railway system, canals, and agricultural banks; but if Indian officials are not assisted in their endeavours by such interested parties as Lancashire and the mercantile community of England, then may such out-of-the-way places as Bombay and Shanghai take from them piecemeal that trade which they have established and increased by years of toil, and which has become a very large item in the gross trade of this country.

It is a well-authenticated fact that the spindle and loom power of India and China is annually extending, and it is capable of extensive development. The cotton-manufacturing industry of Lancashire had better be up and doing in time. The apathy being shown in Lancashire is eating into the vitals of trade. To reduce the wages of skilled labour will only serve to lessen the supply of it, and will not cure the malady. Agitate for railways, canals, and agricultural banks in India, and years of success in Indian trade will be assured.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 7, 1883. CALCUTTA.

II.

Sir,—In my letter of the 7th inst. in the aggregate figures of exports from India, the very large supply of goods and yarn shipped by Bombay to Bengal, Madras, Rangoon, &c., is omitted. Calcutta alone receives annually from Bombay 14,000 to 16,000 bales of grey yarn of 400lbs. each, and Madras, Rangoon, &c., also receive considerable supplies, the extent of which depends mainly on the state of those markets. Bombay also sends a large quantity of goods, consisting chiefly of shirtings, chudders, T. cloths, &c., to the other three chief Indian ports; and these goods having no "filling" or dressing in them, are much liked by the very poor orders of the people in the cold season. These supplies explain the difference in the estimates of the total value of the Indian cotton-manufacturing trade of £1,500,000 to £2,000,000 between what you put forward and what I have estimated.

But, Sir, this, though important in itself, is not the point I intended to draw attention to on this occasion. In my previous letter I have stated, first, that the cost of carriage of goods into the distant interior is too high; second, that at any time within the last seven or ten years a sum of ten millions sterling per year, for a period of three or even five years, should have been spent on railways in India; third, that such special sterling loans should be allowed to be raised in London, the cheapest market, under the guarantee of the Imperial Government; fourth, that there would have been a great saving in borrowing in England as compared with borrowing in India; and fifth, that Indian officials should be assisted by Lancashire, and by the commercial community of England, impressing on the Imperial Government the great necessity for the establishment of such reproductive works as railways and canals quickly in India, if for no other than the most selfish of motives, viz., personal interest.

In regard to the first remark, any one who has had occasion to study the distribution of Lancashire cotton goods in India, whether by the G. I. P. Railway from Bombay or the E. I. and E. B. Railways from Calcutta, will have found that the chief markets tapped by the lines of railway are those which absorb the bulk of the supplies, and this being so,

give a plot of ground for the purpose in the vicinity of the market. 2nd. That the dispensary be called after me. 3rd. The property to be made over to the Municipality or to trustees for the purpose above mentioned.—I am, &c.,

Bombay, Dec. 4. JAFFER SULLIMAN.

With regard to the above offer it was resolved "That Mr. Hajee Curreem Mahomed Sulliman be thanked for the letter dated the 4th instant, written by him in the name of Jaffer Sulliman. That his offer to provide a dispensary building on the terms stated be accepted by the committee, conditionally the Municipal Corporation agreeing to contribute Rs. 6,000 per annum towards the current expenses of the dispensary, and a site being granted by Government. The committee bind themselves to maintain the dispensary for three years, and to call it the "Jaffer Sullaman Dispensary for Women and Children."

The chairman and secretary were requested to put themselves in communication on behalf of the committee with the Municipal Corporation and to apply for a grant of Rs. 6,000 per annum from the Municipal funds in order to provide for the medicines and other current expenses of the proposed dispensary. Application to be made also to Government for a site for the building in the terms of the above letter.

The name of Captain H.O. Selby was added to the list of members of the committee, and afterwards a working committee was formed to possess all the powers and perform all functions in the name of the managing committee, for a period of one year from the date of appointment. The following are appointed members of the committee:—Mr. George A. Kittredge, Chairman; Messrs. E. C. K. Ollivant, Sorabjee Framjee Patell, Captain H. O. Selby, Messrs. Hajee Curreem Mahomed Sulliman, Nanabhoy, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik Vishnoodas Atmaram, and Khan Bahadur Dr. Sheik Hyder Cassim. The honorary secretary and treasurer to be *ex-officio* member and to act also as honorary secretary to the working committee.

THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

THE speech of the Viceroy at the opening of the Calcutta Exhibition is reported as follows in the *Englishman*:—

May it please Your Royal Highnesses, Colonel Trevor, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Before I proceed to discharge the duty which Colonel Trevor has just asked me to undertake, and to declare this Exhibition open, in accordance with the usual custom upon such occasions, and with the provisions contained in the programme of to-day's proceedings, I desire to make a few observations in connection with the present Exhibition. You might naturally have expected that I should have commenced those observations by congratulations, but the closing remarks which have fallen from Colonel Trevor fill my mind with a subject not of congratulation, but of deep regret, and I cannot pass away to other and more pleasing topics without, in the first instance, expressing that which I am confident will be the unanimous feeling of every one who is here assembled, the heartfelt regret which, one and all, we entertain for the enforced absence of the Lieutenant-Governor. (Hear, hear.) You who know Mr. Rivers Thompson's devotion to his public duties need no assurance from me, that it is nothing but the imperative order of his medical adviser which has induced him to abstain from being here to-day, and I am sure that, like myself, you would have deeply regretted if he had come here at any risk to his valuable health, in order to be with us. (Hear, hear.) Ladies and gentlemen, I will now offer you my congratulations upon the completion of the undertaking of this Exhibition, which was commenced less than twelve months ago. It is not yet quite a year since the Lieutenant-Governor first sought the sanction of the Government of India to the establishment of an International Exhibition in this city. That sanction was readily granted, and when we consider the magnitude and the many difficulties of the work, we may congratulate ourselves and thank those who have been actively engaged in carrying that work out, that they have been able to bring it, if not to absolute completion, yet to such a state of completeness as has enabled it to be opened upon the very day which was fixed last December. When, twelve months ago, I was invited by the Lieutenant-Governor to perform the opening ceremony to-day, I had no hesitation in at once accepting the invitation, because I felt that few duties could be more appropriately allotted to one who has the honour to fill the position of Her Majesty's representative in this country, than that of opening an International Exhibition. For I need not remind you of the deep interest which Her Majesty has always felt in undertakings of this kind in any part of the world. The first conception of these Exhibitions—a wise and fruitful conception—emanated from the sagacious mind of the late Prince Consort, and therefore you can all easily understand with what interest Her Majesty has followed the history of every successive Exhibition, which has grown out of that famous triumph which His Royal Highness accomplished in 1851. Ladies and gentlemen, it appears that I judged rightly in thus interpreting Her Majesty's sentiments, for since I came into this hall, with that special fitness and opportuneness which marks every act of the Queen-Empress, there has been put into my hand, while Colonel Trevor was reading his report, the following telegram from Her Majesty:—"My best wishes for the success of the Calcutta Exhibition." (Loud cheers.) Again, ladies and gentlemen, I must congratulate you heartily upon the presence, on this occasion, of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. (Loud cheers.) When I ventured to send an invitation to His Royal Highness, asking that he and his illustrious Consort would be present here to-day, I had no doubt of the reception which that invitation would meet. Their Royal Highnesses were graciously pleased to accept it at once, and thus to mark their deep interest in the undertaking in which you are engaged, an interest, Sir, which, in the case of Your Royal Highnesses, may be justly called an hereditary interest. (Cheers.) And now, ladies and gentlemen, it would be most ungrateful, in the discharge of the duty in which I am engaged on this occasion, if I were not to say some words of earnest thanks to those who have laboured to accomplish the results which we are assembled here to witness. And first and foremost among them your thanks, as you well know, are due to your Lieutenant-Governor, my friend, Mr. Rivers Thompson. (Cheers.) I should be the last person to wish to depreciate the labours of others who have worked for this important end, but I know well the deep interest which Mr. Thompson has felt in this matter from the very commencement—the energy with which he has devoted himself to accomplish the undertaking, and I venture to say that if it had not been for his hearty support and untiring energy, you would not have had an International Exhibition in Calcutta in 1883. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) There is another gentleman to whom our thanks are also due, who occupies, in respect to this Exhibition, a somewhat peculiar position—I mean Mr. Jules Joubert. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Joubert will excuse me, I am confident, if I frankly tell him that when first I heard that it was proposed that a private gentleman on his own responsibility should undertake the main burden and charge of getting up and International Exhibition in Calcutta, I was filled with considerable surprise. The idea was to me a novel one. I was not then aware of what had been done in the same way by Mr. Joubert in other quarters of Her Majesty's dominions, and my first feeling was one, as I have said, of surprise, But Mr. Rivers Thompson assured me that he had looked carefully into the matter, and that he believed that Mr. Joubert was both willing and able to carry out the work he desired to do. Satisfied by these assurances, and by the evidence of previous, though not altogether unvaried, successes which had attended his efforts, my doubts were removed, and the sanction of the Government of India was given to the undertaking. Well, ladies and gentlemen, you see how that undertaking has been accomplished. You see what Mr. Joubert has done, and I think you will agree with me that our thanks are due to him for the zeal and energy with which he has laboured for this end. (Hear, hear.) But while we thank Mr. Joubert, we must recollect that he could not have accomplished that which he has done, unless he had had the untiring assistance and the zealous aid of the Executive Committee who have been conducting these operations. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Joubert agrees with me, I see, in that estimate of their services. The members of that Committee, official and non-official, have worked hard and done their duty well, but none of them, I think, will question the statement that I make when I say that foremost among them all your thanks are due to Colonel Trevor—(cheers)—for the tact, the zeal, and the patience with which he has guided their operations. (Cheers.) I understand from the Lieutenant-Governor that he has had to contend with great difficulties, and not a few temporary disappointments, and here, in what has been accomplished, we see the result of the spirit in which he has laboured. (Cheers.) Ladies and gentlemen, I will not detain you much longer, for when I come to speak of the character of this Exhibition, I feel a certain difficulty in expressing an opinion about it, because up to the present time I have not seen it. I should have liked very much to have had a private view of the Exhibition before to-day, so that I might have been able to give an opinion from personal knowledge of its contents, but I have abstained from asking for such a private view, because I found how much remained to be done within the last few days, and I was most anxious not to interrupt in any way the unceasing labours which have been necessary to accomplish that which has been actually effected. I can, therefore, only speak from hearsay and from the opinion of others, but I believe that I am right in saying that the Indian portion of this Exhibition is of a very satisfactory and interesting character, and that it will afford to Your Royal Highnesses and to other visitors from Europe, from the Australian Colonies, from America, and other parts of the world, a very fair sample of the arts, manufactures, and products of this great portion of Her Majesty's dominions, and I am quite sure that it will be a great advantage both to India and to other countries that her resources and her means should be more widely and better known than at present is often the case. I understand also, and rejoice very much at it, that the Australian portion of this Exhibition is extensive and full of interest. I also understand that we have present amongst us in this city a considerable number of gentlemen from the Australian Colonies, and that more are expected to follow in their wake, and I am sure that one and all here present will join with me in offering to them a hearty welcome. (Loud cheers.) It has been said in the report that the Lieutenant-Governor feels very strongly the possibility and the great importance of developing the trade between this country and Australia. In that opinion I heartily concur. I believe that there is a great future before the trade of India and Australia, and I have no doubt that if this Exhibition furthers the development of that trade, that result alone will be amply sufficient to justify and reward the labours of those who have carried out this undertaking. (Cheers.) Speaking a short time ago in England, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales stated that he intended to establish, in 1886, a British Colonial Exhibition, and that he hoped that India would be well represented there. I hope so too. I trust that India will be represented there even better than she is represented here, so that all Her Majesty's Colonies may see what are her resources, and may know what is the nature of the trade which we carry on with other countries. There is one other remark which I desire to make before coming to a conclusion. I know that it was the intention of Mr. Rivers Thompson to express a hope, which he very strongly entertained, that this Exhibition might not be altogether of a temporary character, but that from it might spring up a more permanent memorial, and he has told me that he thought that memorial might most fittingly take the shape of a National Gallery and a School of Art. I will not enter upon that subject now, except to say that I sincerely hope that the wishes of the Lieutenant-Governor in this respect may be accomplished. (Hear, hear.) Ladies and gentlemen, I need not detain you by any arguments to show the value of Exhibitions of this kind. When the great Exhibition of 1851 was proposed by the Prince Consort, the idea was at first met with much opposition and with many prophecies of evil, and when it had become an accomplished fact and a complete and triumphant success, there were not a few who indulged in exaggerated dreams of the results of Exhibitions of this kind. But that illustrious Prince, with the calm wisdom and deliberate judgment which characterised him, while he never doubted of the success of the undertaking, was never led into an over-enthusiastic estimate of its effects, and I cannot better conclude what I have to say to-night, than by repeating with Your Royal Highness's permission to those who are assembled here, if the fading light will allow me to do so, the well-chosen words addressed by the Prince Consort to a great meeting in the Mansion House of London in connection with the Exhibition of 1851—words which embodied his hopes and his expectations, and which described what was in his idea, the aim and object of an International Exhibition. His Royal Highness said:—"I confidently hope that the first impression which the view of this vast collection will produce upon the spectator will be that of deep thankfulness to the Almighty for the blessings, which he has bestowed upon us already here below, and the second that the good that they can only be realised in proportion to the help which we are prepared to render each other; therefore, only by peace, love, and assistance, not only between individuals, but between the nations of the earth." I can add nothing to these words and with them I declare the Exhibition to be open.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT IN CALCUTTA.

UNDETERRED by the inclement weather, which consisted of nearly a gale of wind with heavy showers of rain at intervals, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught spent a by no means idle day on Wednesday in seeing the public institutions of the city. The morning was devoted to the hospitals and the dispensary in the Fort. In the afternoon, soon after 4 o'clock, their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Lord W. Beresford, Captain Clough Taylor, Dr. Anderson and Dr. Scott, visited the Shibpore Model Market. Here they were received by the Chairman, and Mrs. and Miss Harrison, the Members of the Market Committee, Mr. Kimber and Mr. R. Turnbull, and after Mr. Harrison had introduced those gentlemen, the Royal visitors went round and inspected the market, with which they expressed themselves as much pleased. As the party passed a flower stall, Mrs. Harrison's little daughter presented the Duchess with a bouquet, which was most courteously received, and the stall-keepers were profuse in their salaams. The visit altogether lasted about twenty minutes, and as business had almost closed for the day, there was no crowd to incommode the visitors.

Regarding future arrangements, we may mention that the Duke of Connaught will inspect all the troops in garrison, including the Volunteers, on the Brigade parade ground, to-day (Friday) at 7 a.m.

The display of fireworks, which was to have come off yesterday, has, in consequence of the inclement state of the weather, been postponed to the evening of Monday next, the 10th instant.

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THE Maharajah of Jaipur and Bhurtpur yesterday afternoon visited His Excellency the Viceroy, and were afterwards received in audience by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught. A guard of honour of the Warwickshire Regiment was drawn up before the grand stairs of Government House, and the Viceroy's band, stationed on the top of the stairs, played during the visit. Brigadier General Wilkinson and the Brigade Staff were also in attendance. The customary salutes were fired from Fort William.—*Englishman*, Dec. 7.

THE EXHIBITION AND THE WEATHER.

THE rain which had been drizzling all day on Tuesday began to fall heavily after sunset and continued all through the night. The scene on Wednesday morning was very sad, the great coverling was torn to ribbons, the superb ruby velvet canopy was dripping like a drill cloth, and as this s one of Messrs. Lazarus and Co.'s exhibits and ost 3,000 rupees, we hope it will be remembered to hem hereafter. The handsome chairs on the dais elonging to the same firm were completely ruined, nd as for the carpets on the raised platform at ach side of the dais, if they do not sell them soon hey will lose by them. Every court leaked more or less—Portugal a good deal, and the second British section—but the greatest damage was in the Eastern building, the Economic Court; the Japanese and the carriage annexes were the worst. The Mysore Court leaked very badly, a large painting was wet through, and their finest carpet, priced 3,000 rupees, was soaked. Many of the show cases have to be dismantled. Some of the little offices for exhibits poked away under cover, and in corners are flooded. Wet all is the attendance. At no time during the day have there been 250 people present at the same time. As for the night attendance there used to be far more people there before it was opened. We had not the heart to ask for figures, but the receipts to-day must have been the merest trifle.—*Englishman*, December 7.

A telegram, Dec. 7, from the Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer* states:—"The rain having passed away we have now enjoying lovely weather, and as a consequence the Exhibition is thronged all day with visitors, both European and native. Some ten thousand persons paid for admission yesterday. The recent rain did some damage to the exhibits and utterly spoiled the diorama. The Duke and Duchess visited the Exhibition in an informal way yesterday morning, and were greatly pleased with it, particularly with the Indian Court."

BOMBAY DEFENCES.

MUCH has been written and resolved regarding the defences of the Bombay Harbour, but little or nothing has been done. Any foreign visitor to Bombay must see at a glance the defenceless state of the city were an enemy to appear off the shores of the Island. India has from the earliest times attracted the avarice of European nations and the affluent condition of the country under the English regime has intensified this lust of gain. In the event of England being drawn into war with an enemy like Russia, the first object of attack by the latter would be India, and a fast fleet despatched at once to these shores would work irretrievable destruction. Two projects have been proposed for putting the Harbour in a proper state of defence. One of these is estimated to cost two million, the other seven hundred thousand pounds. Both schemes are expensive and cannot be carried out at once. But it is useless deputing different Engineer experts to draw up elaborate systems of defence only to be recorded because of want of funds to follow them out. During the period of 1878, when it was fully expected that England would be embroiled in a war with Russia, an attempt was made to increase in some measure the security of the land defences of the Island; a few 18-ton guns were placed in battery at Malabar Point and at Breach Candy. But these are now the heaviest ordnance that an iron-clad commonly carries and a well appointed fleet of these ships might anchor within four or five miles of Cumballa Hill and shell the city with impunity. The only defences in the Harbour are on Oyster Rock, Gilbert Island, and two turrets: the Abyssinia and Magdala. Oyster Rock is to some extent fortified, but not to such a degree as to be able to withstand the heavy ordnance now carried by ships. Gilbert Island and Middle Ground are totally unfortified. Of the turrets the less said the better. At the St. Andrew's dinner on the 31st ult. Brigadier General Edwardes brought this one great feature in the backwardness of Bombay prominently to notice, and he did well in doing so. The large shipping interest possessed by the city in security against destruction is one of vast importance. A party has been working quietly at Butcher's Island forming a plan of torpedo defence for the Harbour. Considering the important part played by the torpedo in modern naval warfare this is a step in the right direction. But as we have pointed out it is necessary that a range of defences should be constructed on the western coast of the Island to prevent an enemy from approaching close enough to throw his shells into the town.—*Catholic Examiner*.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In the Wasting Diseases of Children its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. R. C. Croft, author of "Handbook for the Nursery," writes:—"I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

"INVINCIBLE" MURDER TRIAL.

THE trial was opened on Monday, Nov. 12, in Green-street, Commission court, Dublin, of Joseph Poole, for the murder of John Kenny in July last year. The Attorney-General opened the prosecution and related the circumstances of the crime, which was committed in Seville-place. The deceased received about 12 stabs and several pistol-shots. The prisoner lured the deceased to the spot, both being members of the Fenian Brotherhood, and Kenny having been condemned to death for betraying the secrets of the society. Mrs. Kenny stated that on the night in question her husband and Poole came in late, and had some drink. Poole left about midnight, and deceased went to see him to the end of the lane. Her husband did not return, and next day she saw his body in the hospital. The deceased appeared to be friendly with the prisoner, whom she had seen only once before. William Lamie, informer, said Poole, Kenny, and himself were members of the Fenian organisation, and the former told him the deceased had been tried and condemned to death for having, as supposed, given information to the police. He further told him he was to meet Kenny on the 5th of July, 1882, the night the murder was committed, and asked him (Lamie) to provide an *alibi* for him. On the evening of the night they were all at a raffle got up in a public-house for the benefit of an officer of the organisation, and Poole and Kenny left together. Witness went home, and about one o'clock was aroused by Poole, who told him Kenny was killed, and that when he got the stabs he called out, "Oh, Joe, Joe," and then the men complained of the bluntness of their daggers, and said they might as well have chisels. That day Poole got a sum of money from the treasurer of the circle he was the centre of, and he and witness spent the afternoon drinking together.—To Dr. Webb, who defended: Poole was attacked by Daniel Curley, the Invincible, and a number of men in the street, because he had deserted the Council party, joined the Stephenites, and was inducing others to follow his example. Witness was in command of a party who inspected the house in which Crown witnesses in the Maamtrasna cases were lodged with the view of blowing it up with dynamite. Kenny was shot at a year before he was assassinated. Witness believed Kenny was not a traitor, and that a man who had a private spleen against him falsely charged him. Other evidence having been given, and it having been proved that there were eight dagger wounds and four bullet wounds on Kenny's body, the case was adjourned.

On Tuesday, Dr. Webb, Q.C., addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He denied that the case for the Crown was of an overwhelming character, and said it was quite improbable in its nature. He compared Lamie with Titus Oates, and asked was a man who acknowledged he was in command of a party who inspected a house with the object of blowing it and its occupants up worthy of credence? Lamie was animated by a deadly animosity against Poole, had reported him to the Vigilance Committee, and had allowed him to remain in goal from November to June—on a now admittedly false charge—that of having murdered Constable Cox—when a single word from him to the Crown would have liberated him. The Stephenites used no daggers, but the Council party did. Were not the park murders committed with daggers? And was not the attack on Mr. Field done with the same weapons? Did not that bring out the theory that the murder was committed by the Council party? Council submitted the evidence for the defence did not bring home guilt to the accused.

The Solicitor-General, in replying for the Crown, said that on the whole a stronger case founded on circumstantial evidence could scarcely be found. In this city a gang of men were living—some of them artisans, some of them labourers—all of whom were ready at a moment's notice to commit any murder or outrage. There were some countries in which savage animals were roving, adding to the night's terrors; but in no place was human life so insecure or so unsafe as in this city at the hands of these men. This was a most miserable state of things. Artisans and untrapped into this association, and the moment they got in the door was closed upon them, and they were for ever the slaves, the bond slaves, of some hidden persons. At the bidding of these persons they were bound to murder any person, even their own relatives. Should the whisper of suspicion go out against them, they would be murdered, because secrecy was enforced under the most deadly penalties.

Mr. Justice Murphy, in charging the jury, asked them not to be affected by any panic or alarm, or, on the other hand, by base cowardice. He quite agreed with the Solicitor-General that Kenny was not assassinated in mistake for some other person. The men had ample time to know that Kenny was not Poole before they finally despatched him, even taking it for granted that they did not beforehand ascertain they had the right man. If the jury believed Lamie's evidence, or considered the other circumstances in the case bore out his statement, there could be no doubt as to the prisoner's guilt.

His Lordship was proceeding to state that the morning after the murder Poole took his breakfast at Mrs. Brady's house, when, the prisoner started up excitedly and said, "I did not take it there. I took it at Lamie's. You are acting the part of a prosecutor, not of a judge." His lordship concluded by stating that the jury were bound to give the prisoner the benefit of any reasonable doubt they might entertain of his guilt.

The jury, after nearly two hours' deliberation, were discharged without agreeing to a verdict.

The prisoner will have to be again put on his trial on Nov. 19.

A REMARKABLE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

SIR H. RUMBOLD, in a report to the Foreign Office, dated Stockholm, September 14, says:—A remarkable movement has been spreading of late among the working class of this country in the direction of co-operation for various purposes. It originated here in Stockholm, where, a few months back, an "Arbetarnes Ring," or Workmen's Association, was formed, with the ostensible object of achieving a reduction in the cost of all the necessaries of life. The association is organised in twenty separate "rings," distributed over all the parishes of the capital, each provided with a directing committee. Any ring composed of at least 1,000 members (of both sexes) sends a delegate to the central committee or executive of the whole association, to which none but working men are eligible. The chief points of the programme issued by this body in June last are to lower as much as possible the cost of living among the working class, and to promote a prudent use of the savings thus acquired by them. The association also professes, as one of its aims, to effect a fair settlement of all matters in dispute between workmen and their employers, and thus to avoid, if possible, all recourse to strikes. In order to arrive at these ends, the association recommends to its members that they should engage—1. To purchase all their necessaries, for ready money, exclusively at those shops and eating-houses with which the Central Committee have made arrangements for providing the articles required at a reduced rate. 2. To refrain from all consumption of beer in bottles, and only to drink it from the cask. The cost to them of the article would thus be reduced by half, and, by procuring it from various parts of the country, they could compel the Stockholm brewers keep down their prices. 3. To combine in selecting their lodgings, so as to hire entire houses at the lowest possible figure, by giving a collective guarantee for the whole rent to the landlord, and by paying a proportional amount out of their weekly wages to an agent appointed by the association to collect and payover the rents. 4. To invest the savings thus made in a workmen's bank, the principal object of which would be to make advances to operatives for productive purposes. The programme thus far is open to no objection, but, like many other documents, it carries a sting in its tail. It concludes with a violent onslaught on the company which for six years past has worked Gothenburg licensing system in this capital. In order, say the committee of the association, to carry out this general scheme described above, all the members of the Arbetarnes Ring should, above all, agree to avoid purchasing at the storehouses of that company or frequenting their public-houses, till such a complete change has been brought about in the legislation regulating the sale of spirits as will, according to them, cause taxation in this respect to bear equally on all classes in Sweden. What the association propose—as far as it is possible arrive at their somewhat obscurely-rendered meaning—is, in substance, that the whole of the fiscal charges now existing on spirits should be levied at once by the State at the time of fabrication, instead of being taken partly by the State, under the form of excise, and partly by the municipalities as a duty on consumption; that no tavern-keeper or retailer of spirits should be permitted to charge anything on his own account over and above the amount of the actual municipal duty on consumption. The Arbetarnes Ring have endeavoured to organise a complete strike against the establishment of the company, and in this they have found powerful auxiliaries in the temperance societies—Good Templars and others—that have of recent years taken so strong a root in this country. The movement has thus been curiously invested with the character of a temperance crusade against an institution which was itself founded with the express object of discouraging intemperance. The agitation has extended to Gothenburg and other towns, which all have founded rings affiliated to the Stockholm association, and a heated controversy has arisen on the subject in the public Press.

A REMEDY FOR SLEEPLESSNESS.

AMONGST the remedies that have been recommended for sleeplessness are—the repeating of poetry, counting up to a hundred several times, &c. I have never heard, however, that such remedies were at all useful, and the reason is, I think, obvious: they keep the brain engaged when it should be at rest. For a long time, therefore, I was anxious to discover some plan by which the tendency to mental activity would be lessened and a favourable condition for sleep secured. I had frequently noticed that when engaged in deep thought, particularly at night, there seemed to be something like a compression of the eyelids, the upper one especially, and the eyes themselves were apparently turned upwards, as if looking in that direction. This invariably occurred; and the moment that, by an effort, I arrested the course of thought, and freed the mind from the subject with which it was engaged, the eyes resumed their normal position, and the compression of the lids ceased. Now, it occurred to me one night that I would not allow the eyes to turn upwards, but keep them determinedly in the opposite position, as if looking down; and having done so for a short time, I found that the mind did not revert to the thoughts with which it had been occupied, and I soon fell asleep. I tried the plan again with the same result; and after an experience of two years, I can truly say that, unless when something specially annoying worrying occurred, I have always been able to go to sleep very shortly after retiring to rest. There may occasionally be some difficulty in keeping the eyes in the position I have described; but a determined effort to do so is all that is required, and I am certain that if kept in the down-looking position, it will be found that composure and sleep will be the result. It may be said that as the continued effort to keep the eyeballs in a certain position so diverts the attention as to free the mind from the disagreeable subject with which it had been engaged, sleep will follow as a natural consequence. It is not improbable that this is to some extent correct; and if so, it is well that by means so simple and so easily adopted such a desirable result can be secured. But I think this is not the only nor the principal reason. The position in which the eyes should be kept is the natural one; they are at ease in it; and when there is no compression of the lids or knitting of the brows, the muscles connected with and surrounding the eyes are relaxed. This condition is certainly much more favourable for sleep than for mental activity or deep thought.—*Chambers' Journal*.

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Of India, Burmah, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, always available.
LISTS AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.

BRANCH HOUSES:

TALBOT HOUSE, SIMLA, AND 8, CHOWRINGHEE, CALCUTTA.

STONE'S $\frac{LG}{A}$ (LIGHT) BASS' PALE ALE.

This Ale has been Specially Brewed by MESSRS. BASS and Co. at our request, to meet the demand there appears to be for a lighter Ale than that hitherto supplied.

It is brewed, as usual, of the finest materials obtainable, and with the exception that it is lighter (being in strength the same as the German and other light Beers) differs in no respect from the Ale so long associated with MESSRS. BASS and Co., and our own names.

The above and

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE (AS HITHERTO SHIPPED.)

BOTTLED BY OURSELVES,

May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.
STONE & SON, 16, GEORGE-STREET, MANSION-HOUSE, LONDON.

MRS. LAKE begs to announce to the Ladies of Bombay and the Mofussil the arrival of a large and varied Stock of

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS

suitable for the approaching Season. The above have been selected personally by Mrs. LAKE from the leading Houses of London and Paris. *Price Lists on Application.*

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Estimates supplied for making up Dresses.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM PILE & CO., LD.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT

THIS Department is under the Superintendence of an Experienced European Boot-Cutter. We guarantee fit and style combined with the best-quality English and French Leather only.

	Cash.	Credit.		Cash.	Credit.
French Calf Oxford Shoes	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 13 0	Patent Calf the best Workmanship, Spur Boxes Extra	Rs. 15 8	Rs. 17
Patent Oxford Dress Shoes	„ 13 0	„ 14 0		„ 3	„
Patent Evening Pumps Shoes	„ 12 0	„ 13 0	French Calf Button Boots English-made	„ 16 8	„ 18 0
French Calf Lace Walking Boots	„ 15 0	„ 16 8	French Patent with Toe Caps	„ 16 8	„ 18 0
Best Strong Make Grain Hide	„ 23 8	„ 26 0	Brown Leather Shooting Boots strongly made	„ 20 0	„ 22 0
French Calf Military Boots	„ 15 0	„ 16 8			

Elche, Regulation, Brown, and Black Riding Boots, Wellington Boots and every description of boots and shoes made to order.

New Arrival of Brown Leather, Lawn-Tennis Shoes, cemented by special solution for tropical climate.

N. B.—Mofussil orders should be accompanied by a pattern Boot or the Outline of Foot on a piece of paper as a guide for size.

BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,
SOLE SUCCESSORS
"AUX VILLES DE FRANCE."

NEW PARIS MILLINERY,
NEW PARIS MILLINERY,
NEW PARIS MILLINERY.

THIS DEPARTMENT has been replenished with a new choice selection just received from Paris. Will be on

SHOW THIS DAY.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,

ESPLANADE ROAD, RAMPART-ROW, CHURCH GATE STREET — CARNAC ROAD, RAWFORD MARKET, & — EAST STREET, POONA.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

1, East Street, POONA. — 43, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

WATCHES AT Rs. 12,

AND at Rs. 15, 18, and 20, are sold by all dealers, and we also sell them; but our experience of more than twenty years in the trade has shown us clearly that *there is no real economy in buying such articles*. We strongly recommend every one who wants to buy a Watch, and would like to have a trustworthy Time-keeper, to give at least Rs. 25. For this price we can sell a good SILVER HUNTING WATCH, winding with a key, or a GERMAN-SILVER CRYSTAL FACE WATCH, with keyless action and of excellent construction.

But to intending purchasers, who desire to possess a really FIRST-RATE WATCH, we wish to submit the following prices:

WITH KEYS.		KEYLESS.	
Silver.		Silver.	
Hunting	Rs. 30 to Rs. 80	Hunting	Rs. 55 to Rs. 160
Half-hunting	„ 35 to „ 85	Half-hunting	„ 60 to „ 180
Crystal face	„ 40 to „ 80	Crystal face	„ 60 to „ 150
Gold.		Gold.	
Hunting	„ 65 to „ 315	Hunting	„ 160 to „ 375
Half-hunting	„ 85 to „ 325	Half-hunting	„ 180 to „ 400
Crystal face	„ 70 to „ 320	Crystal face	„ 200 to „ 375

And, in substantial German-silver cases, with crystal fronts, keyless action, extra jewelled, and of superior finish, at Rs. 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50. These are GUARANTEED for two years, and will give satisfaction to the most difficult.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have decided to keep a *competent Watch-maker* at their Poona Branch during *the whole year*, so that all repairs will be executed at their Poona House in a satisfactory manner.

C. MARCKS AND CO.

TURKISH BATH TOWELS.
BEST DAMASK TABLE LINEN.
SHEETS, PILLOWS, &c.

ASQUITH AND LORD beg to call attention to their Superior Stock of the above goods.

PRICE LIST.

TOWELS.	Rs. a.	TABLE LINEN.	Yards.	Rs. a.
Soft White Honeycomb, very strong and durable ... ...per doz.	10 0	Super Double Damask Table-cloths, with rich centres...	2½ by 2	15 0
Fine Linen Huckaback... ... „	18 0		2½ by 3	18 0
Extra Super do. for Face. „	22 8			21 0
Royal Turkish, white or brown „	21 0	Double Damask Cloth, cut by the yard to suit any sized table	Yds. wide 2½ per yd.	6 8
Extra large do. do. ... „	36 0		2½ „	7 8
Turkish Bath Blankets, very large, drying the Bather in a few seconds ... ... each	6 8	Damask Napkins, suitable for common use or on board the Troopships ... ...per doz.		5 0
ENGLISH PILLOWS.	Rs. a.	Superior quality Damask Napkins ... ...per doz.		15 0
Horse-hair, covered with stout ticking, full size .. each	7 8			18 0
Best Feather, thoroughly cleaned ... ... „	7 8			21 0
Travelling Pillows for Dák or Rail ... ... „	2 0			24 0
		SHEETS.		
		Horrocks's best Twilled Sheets ... ...per pair..	single	9 8
			double	11 8
		Fine Pillow-cases ...each		1 4

Carriage and Packing Free when sent per Value Payable Post, on orders exceeding Rs. 20.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY

CORRESPONDING HOUSES IN LONDON.

POOLE AND LORD, 318, *OXFORD-STREET, W.* — *THOMAS LORD*, *(Late Jowett)*, 48, *CONDUIT-STREET, W.*

YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES.
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.
Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO.,
(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY),
ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLVR, LONDON.

BOLTON & CO.

NOVELTIES IN SILVER JEWELLERY.	NOVELTIES IN WORK-BOXES.
NOVELTIES IN HAND-BAGS.	NOVELTIES IN WRITING-CASES.
NOVELTIES IN FANS.	NOVELTIES IN ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
NOVELTIES IN DRESSING-CASES.	NOVELTIES IN PHOTOGRAPHIC FRAMES.
NOVELTIES IN ALBUMS.	NOVELTIES IN TOILET CASES.
NOVELTIES IN SCRAP-BOOKS.	NOVELTIES IN MECHANICAL TOYS.
NOVELTIES IN TABLE-ORNAMENTS.	
&c.	&c.

BOLTON & CO.,
ESPLANADE-ROAD.

FREEDOM FROM FUSIL OIL.

Peculiar Speciality in Bottles and Cases, Breakage prevented,

Patent Rights reserved.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE & CO.
LEITH, (ESTABLISHED 1745.)

Consign for sale, by the Representatives of the Wine Trade in India, their

GRAND OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY.
RS. 26 PER DOZEN.
Apply to
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

The Oldest Established Wine Merchants in India,

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

BOMBAY CASH PRICE LIST.

BORDEAUX—Red.	Rs. a.
Chateau Lafits, Chateau Mouton, Chateau Larose, St. Julien — After Dinner Wines	34 8
	31 8
Dinner Wines	23 0
	21 4
St. Estephe, a favourite	16 0
Medoc, Breakfast Wine	13 8
Petit Medoc, Bombay bottled	10 0
BORDEAUX—White.	
Barsac	19 0
Graves	15 8
BURGUNDY—Red.	
Chambertin	33 0
Volnay, strongly recommended	22 8
Beaune, soft delicate flavour	19 4
Macon, a genuine Beaujolais	19 4
BURGUNDY—White.	
Chablis, light pleasant Wine	17 12
Vermouth	19 4
CHAMPAGNE.	
"Royal Charter"	55 8
Finest Dry Sparkling	54 8
„ per hamper of 24½ pints	33 0
Saumur, Finest Sparkling	25 8

PORT.	Rs. a.
OldCrusted (some years in bottles)	36 4
Invalids' delicate, Gold Capsule	26 4
A good full Wine, Red „	19 4
Spanish Port, Green „	14 8
Sacramental St. Martins	23 0
Tinta Francisca	29 8
SPARKLING & STILL GERMAN WINES, &c.	
Hock Sparkling Rudesheimer	32 8
Moselle, Non Pareil, finest	43 0
Rudesheimer, Mellow	29 5
Hochheimmer, fine-flavoured	24 4
Laubenheimer, Light	19 4
Carlovitz (Selected)	19 4
SHERRY AND MADEIRA.	
Amontillado, A. 1	38 12
Amontillado, Choice & Superior	36 12
Amoroso, full-flavoured soft pale	28 4
Montilla, extra pale & very dry	27 4
Vino Puro, very pale, dry	25 4
Manzanilla, light & very dry	22 0
Vino de Pasto, pale dry	20 0
Marsala, virgin pale	16 12
Madeira, E. I., very superior	37 12
Madeira, direct, excellent Wine	32 8

WHISKY AND COGNAC.	Rs. a.
* Blue Capsule, "a capital peg" Brandy	27 0
**White Capsule delicate flavour	29 8
***Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft, Pale	32 12
*** Black Capsule, old, pale, Superior	37 8
Dry Gin	22 4
Whisky, Scotch, "the Carlton," 11 years old	37 0
Whisky, Scotch, fine Highland, 5 years old	21 12
Whisky, Scotch, fine old pure	23 0
Whisky, Irish, fine old pure	23 0
Whisky, Irish, Crown Brand	18 0
Whisky, Scotch, Napier Johston's	24 12
Whisky "Usher's Glenlivet"	21 0
LIQUEURS, &c.	
Curaçao, Orange and White	49 0
Chartreuse Green, per bottle	7 0
Do. Yellow do.	6 0
Benedictine	62 12
Maraschino de Zara, best	51 4
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	38 12
Lime Juice Cordial	13 0
Cyder	6 8
BASS'S CHANPAGNE ALE AND GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT.	
The Bull-Dog Brand... Pints...	8 12

N.B.—These Brands may be had of all Wine Merchants.

PINTS of several of above Rs. 2 extra per case of 2 dozen.

CHRISTMAS 1883.

AMONGST the social observances of Christmas and the New Year, the interchange of Presents forms a conspicuous feature. To aid our Constituents in the observance of this time-honoured custom has been our especial study, and our recent Imports have special reference to Articles likely to be required at the approach of the Festive Season.

INTENDING PURCHASERS

Are RESPECTFULLY solicited to pay our show-room a visit and INSPECT our large collection of NOVELTIES, many of which have NEVER before been seen in BOMBAY.

INEXPENSIVE CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES
IN GOLD AND SILVER
Our Registered Designs suitable for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
OR
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS:
TO FRIENDS AT HOME OR IN INDIA.
WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

Watches in Gold and Silver, of every description. Clocks and Time-pieces in marble, wood, and gilt, in leather cases.

ELECTRO-PLATE.

Claret Jugs, Beer Jugs, Tea Kettles, Biscuit Boxes, Cruet Frames, Pickle Frames, Inkstands, Liqueur Frames, Breakfast Frames, Butter Dishes, Ice Pails, Tea and Coffee Sets, Revolving Dishes, Small Corner Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Ice Pitchers, Salvers, Pickle Forks, Ice and Sardine Tongs, Ice Hammers, Lemon Knives, Crumb Scoops, Mugs, Tankards and Goblets, Sardine Boxes, Epergnes, Centre Pieces.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
Next door to National Bank.
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.

THE BOMBAY TILE COMPANY, LIMITED,
THE LARGEST FACTORY OF ITS KIND IN INDIA
WORKED BY STEAM POWER,

ARE prepared to register orders for the following PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL ROOFING TILES, &c., manufactured at their Works at Worlee:—

INDIAN (OR MANGA ORE) ROOFING TILES.	PATENT RIDGE TILES.
IMPROVED FRENCH TILES.	GROOVED RIDGE TILES WITH ORNAMENTAL CRESTS.
TAPER AN HALF ROLL (ROMAN) TILES (DOUBLE LAYING).	FLOORING TILES (PLAIN).
CORRUGATED TILES.	GARDEN EDGINGS, STRING COURSE, TUBULAR PIPES, &c., &c., &c.
ORNAMENTAL ICH DIEN TILES, BEST ADAPTED FOR HIGH SLOPES.	SKYLIGHT AND VENTILATOR TILES DIFFERENT SIZES.
GILLEBONI TILES.	

The Factory is fitted up with Machinery of the best type specially made to suit he various requirements of trade.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office, No. 27, APOLLO-STREET, Fort.

"THE IMPERMEABLE."
PATENTED AND REGISTERED.
WATERPROOF, AIR-TIGHT, DUSTPROOF.

A USEFUL novelty are the IMPERMEABLE metal KEYLESS Watches just imported by us. They will no doubt prove a great boon in a country like India where nothing can be kept safe from dust; and especially useful to Ship officers, Pilots, Divers and to all persons whose daily occupations expose them to dust, damp, &c. They are guaranteed

WATERPROOF
and are therefore also
DUSTPROOF.

To illustrate the correctness of our assertion a few of these Watches are kept going under water at our establishment, where they may be inspected at any time. No Watch will be sold unless it has been tested under water for at least 2 days.

The works of these Watches are of excellent quality, Patent Lever Escapement and can be thoroughly recommended as correct time-keepers. Guarantee 2 years. Price Rs. 35. No discount.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS & JEWELLERS,
LOCLE, BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE—

STRACHAN'S FINO No. 1 Xeres Sherry, Rs. 24 per dz. q.
HUNTS' PORTWINE, No. 1 Quality „ 24 „ „
Ditto No. 2 Quality „ 15 „ „
ROUSSE'S BRANDY * * No. 1 Quality „ 30 „ „
Apply to
BENN, ASHLEY & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per doz quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Champagne, R & R	Rs. 24 0	—
Guiraud, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	„ 33 0	—
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ „	60 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	„ 37 0	„ 39 0
Goldlack, extra	„ „	„ 44 0
MOSELLE. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Josephshöefer (still)	„ 24 0	—
STILL HOCKS. From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 0	Rs. 19 0
Deidesheimer	„ 17 0	„ 20 0
Geisenheimer	„ „	„ 21 0
Leibfraumilch	„ 22 0	„ 25 0
Steinwein	„ 22 0	„ —
Hochheimer Berg	„ 26 0	„ 29 0
Rudesheimer	„ 26 0	„ 29 0
Marcobrunner	„ „	„ 32 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 0	—
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 14 0	Rs. —
Moselblümchen	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Niersteiner	„ „	„ 19 0
Hochheimer	„ „	„ 23 0
Brauneberger	„ 20 0	„ —
Liebfraumilch	„ 23 0	„ 26 0
Berncastelor-Rosenberg	„ 23 0	„ 26 0
Rudesheimer	„ 28 0	„ —
Josephshöefer	„ 29 0	„ 32 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	„ 33 0	„ 36 0
Steinberger	„ 33 0	„ 36 0
Scharzhofberger	„ 41 0	„ 44 0
Johannisberger	„ 42 0	„ 45 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauternes	Rs. 19 0	—
Latour Blanche	„ „	—
From MESSRS. MUNZES & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauternes	„ 22 0	„ 25 0
ITALIAN WINES. From MESSRS. RIZZETTI & RAY, TURIN.		
Barbera	Rs. 16 0	—
Vin Giulino Secco	„ 16 0	—
Barolo	„ 18 0	—
Nebialo	„ 18 0	—
Monforte Wine	„ 20 0	—
Vin Finot Blanco	„ 22 0	—
CLARETS. From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	—
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	„ 15 0	—
Cru de Barreyre	„ 19 0	—
Chateau La Begorce	„ 24 0	—
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 13 0
St. Estephe	„ 13 0	„ 15 0
Haut Canon	„ 14 0	„ 17 0
Margaux	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Larose	„ „	„ 32 0
From MESSRS. BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Estephe	Rs. 13 0	—
St. Julien	„ 23 0	—
BURGANDY. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay	Rs. 22 0	—
Chambertin	„ 28 0	—
BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 22 0	—
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars	„ 25 0	—
M. & Spann Do. do. Gold Bars	„ 30 0	—
M. & Spann	„ 26 0	—
Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s *** Cognac	„ 34 0	—
Chas. Lervoire's finest Cognac *** Very Old	„ 24 0	—
Cognac, Green labels (zinc leaf) white capsules, A.L. Boiteau & Co.	„ 24 0	—
Do. Gold labels, blue Capsules	„ 30 0	—
A. L. Boiteau & Co.		—
WHISKEY.		
Bon Accord	Rs. 22 0	—
Breadalbane Highland Whiskey	„ 22 0	—
Finest Old Scotch Whiskey	„ 22 0	—
Thistle Blend Whiskey * ** *** Do. do.	„ 23 0	—
BEER.		Per doz. Pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 4 4
Pilsener Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
St. Pauli Lagerbier (Bromen)	„ 5 0	„ 3 4
Lagerbier	„ 6 0	„ —
Romford Bitter Ale	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Kaiser Beer	„ 4 8	„ 3 0
Flower & Sons' Ale		Per doz. Impl. pints
Romford Light Bitter Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4
SUNDRIES.	Rs	
Italian Vermouth	„ 18 0	—
Do. do. (Superior)	„ 20 0	—
Rice Italian Oil, very large bottles	„ 14 0	—
Do. do. small do. Flutes.	„ 8 0	6
Condensed Milk per doz.	Rs. 5 8	—

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.	Rs. a.	Nett Cash.
Swedish Butter per 1 lb. tin	1 1	
Danish Butter, finest per 1 lb. tin	1 3	
Hams, Danish, finest, smoked, from 8 to 12 lbs. per lb.	0 10	
Do. do. per tin.	2 8	
Asparagus (large tins)	1 8	
Asparagus (small tins)	1 8	
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages) tin	0 13	
Do. do. do.	1 6	
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	0 12	
Do. do. do.	1 6	
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	0 12	
Do. do.	0 10	
Sellery (Celery)	0 14	
Do. do.	0 9	
Do. do.	1 6	
Zungenpain (Tongue Pate)	1 6	
Kalbfleishpain (Veal Pate)	1 6	

TERMS.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay; wine, &c., (tinned provisions excepted,) carry a discount of 5 per cent. Cash payments for supplies of

VOLKART BROTHERS, Rampart-row.

Bombay, 10th November, 1883.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents
Messrs. W WATSON & Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
HAVE REMOVED
TO
No. 6, HORNBY-ROW,
OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCOOL

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFEAT ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
H GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at al Governme Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps				Rs. 200
Do.	40		do.	„ 750
Do. fo 6 arc lights	2,000 Candles, each			„ 200
Do. 8 do.	500	do.	..	„ 1,200
Do. 20 do.	500	do.	..	„ 2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make
Insulated CABLE, Globes and other accessories
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents & do not present the dangers of other systems.
F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.
41, Meadow-street.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 9d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman Street, London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate Street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London;
BANGER and SONS, Oxford Street, London;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT, MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

THE BANKRUPTCY ORDINANCE, 1870.
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
SETTLEMENT OF SINGAPORE.

In the matter of FEZOOLABHOY ABDOOLALLY, residing at No. 24, Battery-road, Singapore, and lately carrying on business as a trader at No. 24, Battery-road, aforesaid, and also at Surat in British India and at Bangkok in Siam, under the style of FAZOOLABHOY ABDOOLALLY, a Bankrupt.

UNDER instructions from Walter Raymond Hollowell Carew, Esq., of Singapore, Official Assignee and assignee and trustee of the estate and effects of the abovenamed Bankrupt, I hereby give notice that upon the hearing of the above Petition and upon proof satisfactory to the court of the debt of the abovenamed Petitioner, FAZOOLABHOY ABDOOLALLY, and of the act or acts of the Bankruptcy alleged to have been committed by him having been given, it was on the 21st day of August, 1883, ordered that the said FAZOOLABHOY ABDOOLALLY be and he was adjudged a Bankrupt, and it was by another order of the same date certified and declared that the aforesaid Official Assignee of the abovenamed court be the trustee of the property of the said Bankrupt, and it was further ordered that the said Official Assignee do take possession of the said property.

The undersigned is also instructed by the said assignee and trustee to call up all persons having in their possession any of the effects of the abovenamed Bankrupt forthwith to deliver them to him as his agent in Bombay, Surat and Ahmedabad, at his office, No. 68, Apollo-street, Fort, and all debts due to the said Bankrupt must also be paid to him as such agent at the aforesaid address.

Creditors who have not yet proved their debts must forward their proofs of debts to the undersigned at the aforesaid address.

Forms of affidavits of proofs of debts can be had on application.

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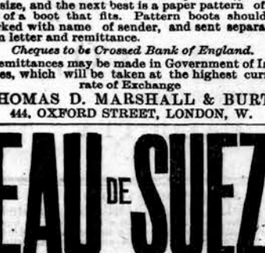

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☞ The GUIDE for December has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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It Cures Old Sores
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Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.

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